COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1969

Telephone No. Southport 5523.

Health Department,
2 Church Street, Southport.







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HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1969)

	The	Worsh	nipful t	he N	Mayor Alderman W. Pre	ESCOTT
Chairman		• • •	• • •	• • •	Alderman Mrs. G. P.	Williamson, J.P.
Senior Deputy	Chairn	nan	• • •	• • •	Councillor H. MARTLA	AND
Junior Deputy	Chairm	nan	• • •	• • •	Councillor R. E. EARP	
Aldermen	• • •	• • •	• • •		A. V. F. LANGFELD	
					E. McCabe, J.P.	
					G. S. WILKINS	
Councillors	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	J. HARTLEY	L. Potash
					R. B. Hughes	R. M. WATSON
					Mrs. C. KIRWAN	E. WHITE
Co-opted Mem	ber	• • •	• • •	• • •	Dr. L. M. MACKENZIE	
(;					F THE DEPARTME	
·	•			•	1969—*indicates part-t	•
						M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
					Anna I. Davison, M.B	
Medical Officer	in Dep	oartmei	nt	• • •	M. C. FELL, M.B., Ch.B	., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Medical Officer	in Dep	oartmei	nt	• • •	K. ABRAHAM, M.B., Ch.	В.
Consultant Obs	tetric S	urgeon		• • •	*A. G. WILSON, D.obst	., R.C.O.G., M.R.C.O.G.
Principal Denta	l Office	r	• • •	• • •	W. L. ROTHWELL, L.	.D.S.(Liv.)
Dental Officer	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	P. L. HEATHCOTE, L.D.S	s. (Liv.)
Dental Officer	• • •	• • •	• • •		J. B. LEECH, L.D.S., R.C	.s.(Eng.)
Public Analyst	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	A. C. Bushnell, f.r.i.	C.
Chief Public He	ealth In	specto	r .	• • •	S. D. Burge, f.r.s.h.,	M.A.P.H.I.
Principal Nursi	ng Offi	icer	• • •	• • •	Miss E. MITCHELL, S.F.	R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.,
Matron, Southp	ort Da	y Nurs	sery	• • •	Miss M. Rayner, N.S.C	Q.N.
Matron, Bedfor	d Park	Day N	lursery	• • •	Miss M. Roberts, S.E.	N.
Temporary Se Officer	enior i	Mental 	Weli	fare	Mrs. S. M. Fowell, A	.A.P.S.W.

Supervisor, Junior Training Centre for Mentally Handicapped Mrs.	. I. H. BAYLEY
Manager, Adult Training & Industrial Centre for Mentally Handicapped J. D.	Dix, Diploma, National Assoc. for Mental Health
Matron, Springbrook Residential Home for Mentally Handicapped Children Miss	
Warden, The Meadows Residential Home for Mentally Handicapped Adults B. H.	Holden
Matron, Brookdale Home for the Elderly Mentally Infirm Miss	s L. Curnan, R.M.N., R.M.P.A.
Chief Fire & Ambulance Officer *J. Pr	ERKINS, M.B.E., Grad. I. Fire E.
Administrative Assistant F. H	H. Dix, A.C.I.S.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1969

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT

It will be interesting to see the results of the next census of our population which will be taken in 1971. Our numbers of children in the town continue to rise; about 3,000 more are at school here than was the case 5 years ago. If we are to believe the statisticians, however, our total population remains about the same, up a little last year according to estimates and down again this year to 79,430. The main factor is that some 500 more people die each year in Southport than are born here. Also many young people have to leave the town. The 'gap' is filled by people, often elderly people, who come to make a home by the sea. Judged by statistics, our motto "Salus Populi" is a reasonable one but more could be done than is done to improve the health of the people. Understanding about preventive medicine should be more widespread and the people themselves should be encouraged to take an active part in the promotion of positive health. The Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security holds the view that if people would give up cigarette smoking at least 50,000 deaths a year would be prevented; 47 men and 11 women resident in Southport died from lung cancer during the year. Cigarette smoking to excess continues at about the same level as formerly in spite of considerable propaganda. Can we not heed his advice and at least persuade young people not to develop this dangerous habit?

More interest is being taken in the dangers to health from modern scientific discoveries in new drugs and materials. Man has for about a century at an inreasing rate, interfered with the balance of nature for his own comfort and gain. We are slowly learning that the world is not so very large a place, that resources are not limitless, that the public health measures which have done so much to reduce mortality and prevent illness, bring in their train other problems, one example of which is explosive population growth. Man must learn not only to control himself—if he can—but also his world and the signs are that we are not at present paying sufficient attention to the control of pollution in our atmosphere and environment. To some extent this is a question of lack of available finance as, for example, when the Council wished to go ahead with some small further schemes of Smoke Control, but were asked by the Central Government, not to do so at the present time because of the economic state of the country.

Public opinion has always been an important factor in Britain and is now becoming vocal about the more obvious kinds of pollution. To deal adequately with the less obvious kinds will require, in the future, men of high ideals and advanced scientific knowledge. Environmental hygiene as it is understood to-day will not be sufficient tomorrow and I believe that the public health inspectorate will require more and very highly trained men in the future.

There has been a surfeit of reports on the reorganisation of local government, reorganisation of the National Health Service, reorganisation of the Social Service, and a number of others all affecting, if implemented, the health of the people. It is too early to speculate on what will be the outcome of so much expert and well meant advice. A great deal of time has been spent in the study of these reports by those most nearly concerned and it now seems certain that changes resulting in the removal of purely social worth activities from Health Departments will occur. This will relieve Medical Officers of Health of a good deal of managerial and other duties not directly associated with preventive and community medicine and should enable them to spend more time on the more important aspects of their work.

The second Green Paper on The Future Structure of the National Health Service lists four main tasks which if reorganisation takes place will fall to the lot of the 'Community Physician' who will take over the mantle of the Medical Officer of Health.

"First to develop the quantity and quality of information about health needs and the working of area health services. Second, to act as adviser on the health services to the area health authority. Third, to advise the local authority on the health aspects of all its services and particularly to give a lead in health education. Fourth, to perform the public health duties of the present Medical Officer of Health."

These are no mean tasks and the public health service will require medical men and women of high integrity, post graduate training in preventive and social medicine, considerable managerial ability and above all, those who show a deep understanding of human frailties and the successes and failures of their fellow men and women. I hope that in the future as in the past, leaders in this discipline will arise, who by their devotion to the ideals of total health, will set the highest possible standard in work for the "Salus Populi" everywhere.

This Report gives a general review of the large amount of routine work which has to be carried out day by day: it does not indicate the amount of time which an individual problem may absorb. This is not the place to go into detail and I only wish to mention a small number of items:

- (1) The decision in principle to build a Health Centre in the North End of the town on the side of the old Churchtown Railway Station. At the time of writing negotiations are in progress with the Department of Health and Social Security to obtain approval to the plan. When built the Centre should do much to combine the local authority and family doctor services in a modern building and should be an asset to Churchtown. Not all members of the public nor doctors like the idea of using or working in a Health Centre but those who have experience of them, both doctors and patients, seem to be well satisfied.
- (2) Steps were taken which will result in the closure of the public Abattoir in March 1970. No slaughtering of animals for human consumption will take place after that date in Southport. Modern transport has allowed concentration of slaughtering arrangements to be made in fewer areas and there are considered to be satisfactory alternative supplies for Southport, so that the Town Council will not be required to replace the public Abattoir after that date.
- (3) Sandbrook School for Mentally Handicapped Children. It has been decided to move this special school to a new building and negotiations about a suitable site are in progress. When this scheme is approved, it is intended that the present building at Ainsdale will allow expansion of the Adult Training Centre for the Mentally Handicapped, which is at present much overcrowded.

I am required by the Department of Health and Social Security this year to comment on the following:—

(1) The co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department's services with the hospital and family doctor services, including attachment or liaison schemes, between the Health Department's domiciliary staff and family doctors.

Southport is a small enough area for those working in the three branches of the Health Service and in related services to know one another personally. This is a considerable asset. I serve on the Medical Advisory Board of the Southport and District Hospital Management Committee and meet my hospital colleagues there. I also attend the meetings of the Local Medical Committee of the Executive Council where I am able to discuss with the Family Doctors, problems affecting co-ordination between the local authority and general medical services. Relations of this kind have been cordial and I am greatly indebted to the help which I have received from my medical colleagues. I can say no less also about the help I have received from non-medical personnel working in related spheres and would particularly mention Mr. H. R. Rees, the Group Secretary of the Southport and District Hospital Management Committee, and Mr. R. Halsall the Clerk to the Southport Executive Council. Progress has been made in giving local authority nursing and midwifery staff the opportunity to work in direct association with Family Doctors. Home Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors now frequently see Family Doctors at their surgeries, about patients, and in some instances give assistance in surgeries and in Child Health Centres to Family Doctors carrying out midwifery, cervical cytology and child health sessions.

(2) Progress on the scheme for notification of congenital defects apparent at birth.

The arrangements in Southport work very well. Notification is made by the Maternity Hospital Staff on the Birth Card used to notify the child's birth. This is a very useful measure and of great help to the local authority staff who may have to provide assistance to the parents and handicapped children.

(3) Action taken by the Council on the Fluoridation of the Public Water Supply.

There is no change in this situation. The Council voted in favour of fluoridation many years ago but cannot proceed until other authorities served by the West Lancashire Water Board are also prepared to do so. Meantime Southport children must do without this public health measure which is now in operation for many millions of people in many countries throughout the world.

I wish once more to record my thanks to the Members of Council for their interest and support throughout the year and to say how much I appreciate the assistance which I have from all the Corporation Staff and others with whom I work.

I am, Yours faithfully,

G. N. M. WISHART,

Medical Officer of Health.



Section I

STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS

	•) E I A E A	31100			1968	1969
Area of County Boro	ough (inclu	ıding F	oresho	re) (ac	res)	• • •	ç • •	18,333	18,333
Area of County Boro	•	_		, ,	•	• • •	2 0 0	9,426	9,426
Population (1961 Ce	· \		• • •	•••	•••			82,004	82,004
Population (estimate	-				id-vear			79,940	79,430
Density of Populatio	•	_		•	•	• • •		8.48	8.43
Delisity of Topulatio	ii pei aere					• • •	•••	0.10	0,20
		VIIA	L 51.	ATIST	HCS			1.015	0.40
Live Births Legitima		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,015	942
Illegitim	ate	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	126	114
	Total	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	9 0 0	• • •	1,141	1,056
Males								607	537
Females	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	534	519
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •								
	Total	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,141	1,056
Rate per	1,000 pop	ulation		• • •	• • •	• • •		14.27	13.3
Adjusted Birth Rate	per 1,000	populat	tion	• • •	• • •			17.12	16.0
(area comparabi	<u>*</u>	4 4	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	(1.30)	(1.20)
Birth Rate for Engla	nd and Wa	ales	• • •	• • •	• • •			16.9	16.30
Illegitimate Live Bir	ths per cei	nt of tot	tal live	births	• • •	• • •	• • •	11.04%	11%
Stillbirths Number	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •			• • •	13	15
	Rate per	r 1,000 1	total li	ve and	stillbir	ths		11.26	14
Total live and stillbi			• • •	• • •		• • •	0.0	1,154	1,071
Infant Deaths (under	1 year)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	28	21
Infant Mortality Rat	,								
Total Infant De		,000 tot	al live	births	• • •	• • •	• • •	24.54	20
Legitimate Infan		_					• • •	23.64	21
Illegitimate Infa		_		_			• • •	31.75	9
Infant Mortality Rat				_			• • •	18.00	18.00
Neo-natal Mortality	Rate (dear	ths und	ler 4 w	veeks p	er 1,00	0 total	live	10.41	10
•	1. 1 . 1					• • •		18.41	12
do. Eng							1	12.30	12
Early Neo-natal Monlive births)					_			14.90	11
	land and				• • •	• • •	• • •	10.50	10
Perinatal Mortality R								10.50	10
per 1,000 total 1:	•						incu	26.00	25
	Engl		,		• • •	• • •	• • •	25.00	23
Maternal Mortality (_			• • •					
Number of Dear					• • •	• • •	• • •	1	
Rate per 1,000 t	otal live an	nd stillb	irths		• • •	• • •	• • •	0.9	
Deaths of Infants un	der 1 day	old	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	11	9
	ar 1968								
Deaths Males	699	671		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,614	1,530
Females	915	859						20.10	10.2
Rate per 1,00			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	20.19	19.3
Adjusted death rate		-		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	13.53	12.7
(area comparabi	,		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	(0.67)	(0.66)
Death Rate for Engla			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	11.90	11.9
Excess of Deaths over	er Register	ed Birt	hs	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	473	474

VITAL STATISTICS

Comparison of Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates for England, Wales and Southport for Period 1881 to 1969

PERIOD	BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 population)	RATE opulation)	DEATH (per 1,000 p	DEATH RATE 1,000 population)	INFANT MORTALITY RA (per 1,000 live births)	MORTALITY RATE,000 live births)
	England & Wales	Southport	England & Wales	Southport	England & Wales	Southport
1890	32.4	24.37	19.1	17.78	142	132
1900	29.9	22.31	18.2	17.23	153	143
-1910	27.2	17.49	15.4	14.43	128	121
-1920	21.8	13.95	14.4	13.86	100	84
-1930	18.3	12.71	12.1	12.66	72	92
-1940	14.9	10.30	12.3	15.07	59	99
-1950	16.9	12.68	12.4	15.59	43	39
ा १ ४ हुई	15.4	11.96	12.5	14.70	30	41
S 2 18 18	15.3	12.22	11.3	12.32	28	30
	15.4	12.23	11.4	12.07	27	21
- 102	15.1	12.31	11.3	11.34	25	35
F	15.0	12.64	11.7	13.20	24.9	35
, e t	15.7	13.12	11.7	12.16	23.8	27
T1 217 (1)	16.1	13.41	11.5	11.98	23.0	24
	16.4	13.67	11.7	12.74	22.5	21
	16.5	14.32	11.6	12.51	22.0	20
2 23 mg. 2	17.1	14.87	5.1	12.84	21.7	34
. 3 in	17.4	15.11	12.0	13.34	21.4	17
**************************************	18.0	14.86	11.9	12.69	20.7	20.7
	18.2	16.40	12.2	13.12	20.9	26.4
	18.4	16.55	11.3	12.76	20.0	19.0
I have the	18.1	16.48	11.5	11.72	19.0	22.8
Sulf de Lee night. S	17.7	16.85	11.7	12.23	19.0	24.0
. : 55	17.2	17.09	11.2	12.44	18.3	12.3
,0 , 7 z	16.9	17.12	11.9	13.53	18.0	24.5
	16.3	16.00	11.9	12.7	18.0	20

Corrected Rates for births and deaths are shown from 1951

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1969

		all	4	S. 1 yr.	in in the state of	ente proceso anta	10 m m m	A	ge in	Year	rs	. : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
Causes of Death	Sex	Total a	Underweeks	4 weeks under 1	1-4	5-14	15 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65– 74	75+
B4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M F			<u> </u>		_	_				<u> </u>		_
B6 Other Tuberculosis including Late Effects	M F	1		<u> </u>		_					1		
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M F	3		<u> </u>								<u></u>	<u></u>
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm— Buccal Cavity etc	M F	1								_			1
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm— Oesophagus	M F	8 2		_				_			<u> </u>	4	4 1
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm— Stomach	M F	12 9	_		_					1	4	4 2	3 6
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm— Intestine	M F	12 28								1	3 5	4 9	4 14
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm— Lung, Bronchus	M F	47 11							_	4	9	21 2	13
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm— Breast	M F	${21}$			_		_	<u></u>		3	3	- 6	
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm— Uterus	F	14			_				1	4	4	1	4
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm— Prostate	M	6								_	1		5
B19(10) Leukaemia	M F	5 7	_		<u></u>	_	=		_		2 3	3 2	<u> </u>
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M F	28 33	_			_				3 2	8 7	8 8	9
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M F	1 1		_	1	_				<u> </u>		_	_
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M F	4 7		_	_						2	3	2 4
B22 Avitaminoses etc	M F	<u>-</u>											$\frac{}{}$
B46(1) Endocrine etc., Diseases	M F	<u> </u>				_		_		_			<u> </u>
B23 Aneamias	M F	1 5							_			1	1 4
B46(3) Mental Disorders	M F	1 1					=		_	_	=	_	1
B24 Meningitis	M F	1											<u> </u>
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System etc	M F	5 7				2			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1		2 3
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M F	5 6			_	_	=			1 2	3		1 1
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M F	5 14			_	_	_				1 1	2 4	2 9
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M F	195 208				=	\equiv	1	6	11 4	38 15	63 60	76 129
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	M F	40 82					. Val. of est.				4 3	13 12	23 67

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S SHORT LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1969-continued

		all	4	ks 1 yr.	Y	Ar gold of the sections	Congress of	Age	e in Y	l'ears	, Monday or a tribing h	And The	
Causes of Death	Sex	Total Ages	Under	4 weeks under 1	1-4	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45-	55– 64	65– 74	75+
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M F	75 179				_	_	2	1	6 3	8 13	27 40	31 123
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M F	41 55			_	_	<u> </u>	_	_	1 1	4	14 6	26 43
B31 Influenza	M F	3 4		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1 1		2
B32 Pneumonia	M F	50 45	1	3		_		_	_	2	4 2	13	27 34
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M F	59 28		1		_	_	_	1 1	7	13 5	19 11	18 11
B33(2) Asthma	M F	2 5		_	_		_	_	_	_	3	2 2	
B46(6) Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	M F	1 4	_	_	_	_	_		_	<u> </u>	_	_	1 3
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M F	3 2	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	1 1	1	1 1
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M F	3 1	_	1	=			_	_	_	_	=	2
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M F	<u> </u>		_		_			_	_		<u> </u>	
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M F	1 10		_		_	_	- 1	_	_	_	4	1 5
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	3 2		_		_		1				1	1 1
B39 Hyperlasia of Prostate	М	4				_						1	3
B46(8) Other Diseases of Genito— Urinary System	M F	5 5					1	_	_		_	3 3	1 2
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	M F	1 2	_			_		_		1		_	=
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M F	3 4	1 1	$-\frac{1}{1}$	1	_	_	_	1		_		<u> </u>
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc	M F	2 2	2 2						_	_			
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M F	6	6				_	_			_	_	
B45 Symptons and Ill Defined Conditions	M F	1 7		_		_			_		_	_	1 7
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	12	_			_	2	3	1	3		1 1	2
BE48 All Other Accidents	M F	10 28				1		1		1			7 21
BE49 Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	M F	6 5	_	_	_		1	1	_	_	2 3		2
BE50 All other External Causes	M F	3 5	_	_		_	_	_	1 1		3	1 1	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M F	671 859	10 3	5 3	2 1	3 0	4 1	9 2	11 9		106 86	205 202	274 528

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

CAYYOR OF DEAMY	19	68	19	69
Cause of Death	Number	% of total deaths	Number	% of total deaths
Heart Disease including diseases of the circulatory system	682	42.26	555	36.27
Cancer	259	16.05	246	16.08
Cerebrovascular disease	252	15.61	254	16.60
Respiratory Diseases	192	11.89	194	12.68
Violence, including suicide	89	5.51	70	4.58
All Other Causes	140	8.68	211	13.79
Totals	1,614	100.00	1,530	100.00

DEATHS DUE TO VIOLENCE, Year 1969

Classification		Male	Female	Totals
Motor Vehicle Accidents	• • •	12	1	13
All other accidents	• • •	13	33	46
Suicide	• • •	6	5	11
	Totals	31	39	70

Age Groups	0—1:	5 yrs.	156	5 yrs.	65 an	d over
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	0	9	1	3	0
All other accidents	1	0	3	6	9	27
Suicide & self inflicted injuries	0	0	4	3	2	2
Totals	1	0	16	10	14	29

DEATHS

Numbers and Rates per 1,000 population and per 1,000 births—years 1960—1969

		Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	0.02				0.01	0.01	The state of the s			
184 - July 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184		Other Forms T.B.	2				-			ļ		
		Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.12	60.0	0.04	0.05	0.01		
		Pulm'ry Tuber- culosis	4	4	4	10	7	3	4	-		
		Rate per 1,000 Illegiti- mate Births	55	45		13	14	55	26	18	32	6
		Illegiti- mate	3	3		1	П	5	3	2	4	1
	INFANTS	Rate per 1,000 Legiti- mate Births	32	16	22	27	19	20	24	II	23	21
er sente production	INF	Legiti- mate	33	16	22	28	20	20	25	12	24	20
		Rate per 1,000 Births	34	17	21	26	19	23	24	12	25	20
		Under One Year	36	19	22	29	21	25	27	14	28	21
		Cor- rected for Age and Sex	12.84	13.34	12.69	13.12	12.76	11.72	12.23	12.44	13.53	12.7
	*AF To	Rate per 1.000 Popu- lation	17.59	18.27	17.24	18.74	18.23	17.76	17.99	18.56	20.19	19.3
		Total	1431	1480	1492	1502	1460	1420	1439	1479	1614	1530
1		Female	783	824	831	800	819	758	803	794	915	859
		Male	648	959	661	702	641	662	989	985	669	671
	53, 014	Popu- lation	81350	81020	80730	80160	80080	79980	80000	79710	79940	79430
		ar	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
		Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969

CANCER

Localisation of Disease and Number of Deaths for years 1960 to 1969

Site	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1959
Stomach and Duodenum	30	28	38	24	33	26	33	24	30	21
Lung Bronchus	39 (Male 32) (Female 7)	51 (Male 43) (Female 8)	61 (Male 46) (Female 15)	64 (Male 54) (Female 10)	45 (Male Female	33) (Male 43) (Female 18) (52 (Male 42) (Female 10)	58 (Male 50) (Female 8)	55 (Male 49) (Female 6)	58 (Male 47) (Female 11)
Breast	28	25	31	26	18	25	26	30	25	21
Uterus	5	10	13	6	7	10	8	12	11	14
Other Sites	115	86	113	112	122	118	121	118	129	120
Leukaemia	7	9	9	7	6	7	11	∞	6	12
Total Deaths From Cancer	224	218	262	242	234	247	251	250	259	246
Total Deaths All Causes	1431	1480	1492	1502	1460	1420	1439	1479	1614	1530
% of Cancer Deaths	15.65	14.73	17.56	16.11	16.03	17.40	17.44	16.90	16.05	16.08

MATERNAL MORTALITY FOR YEARS 1960 TO 1969

			MATERNAL DEATHS RATES PER 1,000 LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS						
Year	No. of Live	No. of Live and	Seg	osis	Other	Causes	To	otal	
1 cai	Births	Stillbirths	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1960	1071	1094			1	0.91	1	0.91	
1961	1091	1121		_		_		_	
1962	1062	1079	1	0.93	_		1	0.93	
1963	1096	1116		_	_	_	_	_	
1964	1105	1129		_	1	0.88	1	0.88	
1965	1098	1117		Финтопа		_	_	_	
1966	1124	1151			_	_	_	_	
1967	1135	1154						_	
1968	1141	1154	-		1	0.90	1	0.90	
1969	1056	1071		_		_	_	_	

LIVE PREMATURE BIRTHS FOR YEAR 1969

	4 4	STILL BIRTHS	Born	at home or in a nursing			1	1			1		
	Ç	STILL			nospital (13)	2		4	1		7		
		h day		in 7 and under	28 days (12)				!				
		Transferred to on or before 28t	Died	in 1 and under	(11)				[
F	ng home	Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		within 24 hours	or orrun (10)			-					
	n a nursi	hospit		Total births	(6)			1					
HS	Born at home or in a nursing home	ome		in 7 and under	28 days (8)					1			
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS	Born at entirely at nursing h	Nursed, entirely at ne or in a nursing home	entirely at nursing h	entirely at nursing h	Died	in 1 and under	(7)						
EMATURE		Nursed, e		within 24 hours	(6)			1			1		
PR		Nome		Total births	(5)					8	3		
				in 7 and under	20 days (4)			I					
	2	ı ııı vital	Died	Died	Died	In 1 and under	(3)	1		1	1	1	3
	Boss	hospital		within 24 hours	(2)	1	κ	2	1	1	9		
				Total births	(1)	3	6	13	13	19	57		
	Weight at birth				2 lb. 3 oz. or less	Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	Totals			

INFANT MORTALITY

Number of Deaths from Stated Causes at Various Periods Under 1 Year of Age for Year 1969

Total under 1 year	1	3	4	9	3	1	1	1	1	21
11 mths.	1			1		Ī			1	1
10 mths.		1				I	ı	1	-	1
9 mths.			-	1		1	1	1		-
8 mths.						1				ı
7 mths.				1			1			1
6 mths.	1			1			Ì			-
5 mths.				Ì			1			-
4 mths.			Ì			1	1		1	T
3 mths.			1		1				-	3
2 mths.					1	1	1	Ī		-
28 days -2 mths.			1	1	1	1		1		7
21-28 days			1	1		[1	-	1	
14-20 days				I		I	ı	1		
7-13 days		1		1			1	1		
6 days			[ı	1		1	1	l	1
5 days			[1	l	I		1	1	1
4 days	1	1	l	1		1		1	1	1
3 days		1	1	1	1	1				1
2 days		ı	ı	1		1	1	1		1
1 day		1								
Under 1 day		3	1	4				p==4		6
CAUSE OF DEATH	Asphyxia	Atelectasis	Congenital Abnormalities	Prematurity	Broncho-Pneumonia	Cerebral Haemorrhage	Gastro-Enteritis	Respiratory Failure	Intestinal Obstruction	Totals

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

During the year, 9 cases of congenital malformations occurring in Southport children were reported, 4 males and 5 females. Of these 1 female was stillborn and 1 female died. 2 malformations occurred in 1 female.

The classification of these cases is shown below:—

	Lı	VE	STILL	BORN	DEA	THS
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Central Nervous System Anencephalus	_	1		1		1
Eye AND EAR Cataract & Corneal Opacity	_	1				
Heart and Great Vessels Unspecified malformations of heart and great vessels		1				
Urino-Genital System Hypospadias	1		_			_
Limbs Talipes	1	1	_			
Other Unspecified malformations of muscles, skin and fascia Specified malformations of hair, nails and teeth	1 1	_	_	_	_	
OTHER MALFORMATIONS Down's syndrome (mongolism)		1	_		_	

The arrangements for the collection of this information work well, due largely to the good co-operation with the staffs of the maternity hospitals, to the Matrons of which I am particularly indebted.

Section II

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Care

A weekly Ante-Natal Clinic was held at 44 Hoghton Street up to July 1969 for those mothers who had booked to have their confinements at home and also for mothers who were to be admitted to the St. Katherine's Maternity Hospital.

Since then the ante-natal work has been carried out either at the Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital or in Family Doctors' surgeries. Most expectant mothers now prefer to have their babies in hospital. Because the number of beds in local maternity hospitals is limited, the early discharge of mothers and their babies from hospital is becoming the accepted practice. The number of mothers discharged before the tenth day in 1969 was 684 as compared with 617 during 1968.

Maternity outfits are supplied free of cost to those mothers who elect to have their babies at home.

Physiotherapy is available and the staff is deployed partly in hospital accommodation and partly in local authority accommodation by arrangement with the hospital authority.

Statistics to July 1969

(i) No. of women who attended the clinic for the first time during the	
year:— St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital cases District cases	<u>12</u>
Total	12
(ii) No. of women included in (i) above who were sent by their family doctor or general practitioner obstetrician	1
No. of attendances made by mothers during the year:— St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital cases District cases	129 —
Total attendances during year	129
No. of sessions held by hospital medical staff during the year	29
District Midwives' Sessions: at 44 Hoghton Street clinic	230

Post-Natal Care

All mothers who have not made arrangements to be examined by their own doctors are invited to attend the Post-Natal Clinic which is held each week at Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital.

Statistics for Year 1969

No. of women who attended the clinic for the first time during the year	620
No. of attendances made by mothers during the year	653
No. of sessions held by hospital medical staff during the year	50
No. of sessions by health visitors during the year (Ceased 22/7/69)	28

Care of Premature Infants

The decision as to whether a premature infant can be nursed satisfactorily in its own home lies with the doctor in attendance and if he considers that removal of the infant to one of the maternity hospitals is advisable, this step is carried out, the infant being removed in a special incubator which is available for the purpose. Special cots are also supplied on loan to mothers who are nursing their infants at home.

A close liaison is maintained between the Matrons of the lying-in-hospitals and the Principal Nursing Officer in respect of premature births and before such an infant is discharged from the maternity hospital, the necessary information is passed on to the Principal Nursing Officer who, with her staff, accepts responsibility for the care of the child after discharge under the general direction of the Family Doctor.

Frequent visits are made by one of the district health visitors until the infant reaches normal weight and after this stage the usual routine visits are made as in other cases.

Child Health Centres

There are seven Centres in the town and in addition to the normal work, each Centre distributes the dried milk and vitamin foods issued by the Ministry of Health. As in the past the ladies of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Committee provided clerical and other assistance at the Centres during 1969 and their efforts and enthusiasm contributed in no small measure to the success of the work.

The seven Child Health Centres are so situated that they provide a convenient service for mothers living in any part of the town.

One session each week is held at the Centres at Crossens, Derby Road and Marshside and two sessions each week are held at the Centres at Hampton Road, Lincoln House, Poulton Road and Ainsdale.

It is the Council's policy to replace all temporary Child Health Centres by purpose-built Centres. The ones still to be dealt with in this way are those which are held in rented Church premises in Derby Road and Marshside Road.

Statistics for Year 1969

	(<u>현) - 기술 (</u>	C	CHILD V	Welfare (Centre		Service Sec. 5	
	Marsh- side	Hamp- ton Road	Poul- ton Road	Lincoln House	Cros- sens	Derby Road	Ains- dale	Total
No. of children who attended during the year who have not attended previously this year: Born in 1969 1968 1964-67	84 99 198	184 175 312	111 123 307	136 173 387	44 102 163	135 132 187	162 182 431	856 986 1,985
Totals	381	671	541	696	309	454	775	3,827
Total attendances during the year	1,644	3,445	2,443	3,298	1,315	2,187	3,218	17,550
No. of sessions during the year	48	95	95	96	47	48	97	526
Average attendances per session	34	36	26	34	28	48	33	34
No. of children referred for special treatment or advice as a result of a medical examination	######################################	22		26	2	1	1	52
No. of children placed on "at risk" register	10	45	24	23	10	27	11	150
No. of sessions by: Medical Officers General Practitioners	48	94	94	96	47	48	96	523
employed on sessional basis Hospital Medical Staff		_				_	_	_
Health Visitors (with doctor) Health Visitors	96 —	237 1	190 1	192	97	142	237	1,191

Dental Care and Treatment

Sessions are held each week at 2 Church Street for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age who are not attending primary schools maintained by the local Education Authority.

When dentures are required by nursing mothers, arrangements are made with private dental mechanics in the town.

Statistics for Year 1969 Attendances and Treatment

	No. of Attendances during the year	No. of Courses of Treatment Com- menced during the year	No. of Courses of Treatment Com- pleted during the year
Children aged under 5	786	245	184
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	73	34	25

Classification of treatment provided

	Fillings	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics		Prophy-	Con-	Root	Crowns and Inlays	No. of Den- tures Sup- plied
Children aged under 5	426	116	61		2	11			
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	47	29	3	3	7		_	_	3

DENTAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS

The number of dental officer sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year was 119.

Physiotherapy

Physiotherapy classes were held throughout the year for expectant mothers and also for mothers attending the post-natal clinic.

Statistics for Year 1969

	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
No. of women who attended for the first time during the year:	135	522
St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital	5	8
District cases	3 24	2 12
Total No. of cases	167	544
No. of attendances during the year	710	642
No. of sessions held by physiotherapists during the year	132	134

Care of Unmarried Mothers

Unmarried mothers who seek the help of the Department are referred to the Obstetric Specialist at the ante-natal clinic at 44 Hoghton Street, and arrangements are then made for the confinement to take place either in the girl's own home or in a maternity hospital. She is also advised to continue to attend either the ante-natal clinic at 44 Hoghton Street or the appropriate hospital ante-natal clinic.

At the same time, the mother is seen by the Moral Welfare Worker so that if necessary appropriate arrangements can be made for residential ante and post-natal care. In such cases the Health Authority will accept responsibility for the maintenance of the mother in a voluntary home usually for 6 weeks during the ante-natal period and up to 13 weeks during the post-natal period. The amount paid by the Health Committee to the voluntary home is the total cost of the maintenance less any payment which the mother is able to make towards her keep.

The Moral Welfare Worker co-operates with the Principal Nursing Officer, so that the Health Visiting Staff can keep in touch with the girl both before and after the baby is born. During the year, the Moral Welfare Worker dealt with 65 new cases and the Health Committee paid the maintenance costs in voluntary homes for 13 mothers during the ante and post-natal period.

65 new cases dealt with by the Moral Welfare Worker during 1969 of which 52 were expectant unmarried mothers as under:—

First Pregnancies	 • • •	• • •	45
Second Pregnancies	• • •	• • •	5
Third Pregnancies	 		2

Of the babies born in 1969:—

22 were placed for adoption;

25 were kept by mothers;

2 died; (includes 1 stillborn).

National Welfare Foods

Statistics for Year 1969

Quantities Sold	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin 'A' & 'D' Tablets
	Tins	Bottles	Bottles	Packets
Health Department— Counter Issues Issues to National Health Service In-	693	4,977	186	593
stitutions Issues to Day Nurseries	_	80	72	_
Total Sales from Health Department	693	5,057	258	593
CHILD WELFARE CENTRES— Ainsdale Lincoln House Crossens Poulton Road Hampton Road Marshside Road Derby Road	176 84 29 29 71 6 5	5,410 2,515 1,103 1,172 2,270 1,769 914	166 227 34 72 169 101 92	323 166 65 108 263 148 36
Total Sales from Child Welfare Centres	400	15,153	861	1,109
GRAND TOTALS	1,093	20,210	1,119	1,702

Day Nurseries

There are two Day Nurseries in the town, one being in Talbot Street with accommodation for 60 children, and one in Bedford Park with accommodation for 40 children. The daily fees were amended to 2/6 minimum and 19/- maximum from 1st September, 1969.

These fees, however, may be reduced in cases of financial hardship and at the end of the year, the average daily payment made by the mothers was 6/2d. for each child.

It is pleasing to note that the four students who completed the two years course which commenced in September, 1967 and terminated in 1969, were successful in obtaining the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

The Nursery Nurses' Training Scheme was continued in 1969 in conjunction with the Education Committee with 4 students who were appointed for the two year course commencing in September, 1969.

Statistics for Year 1969

	Southport	Bedford Park	Totals
Number of places provided	60	40	100
Total attendances	13746 254 54·0	9511 254 37·2	23257 254 91·2

MIDWIFERY

District Midwifery

Three full time midwives and one district/nurse midwife are employed. Each year the number of confinements carried out in the home falls and last year there were only fifty three such births. In no instance was a district midwife in sole charge as was at one time frequently the case. Not only do expectant mothers now usually expect to be delivered in hospital but they also prefer to stay there as short a time as they can after the birth of their babies. This situation seems likely to hasten amalgamation between the hospital and local authority maternity services which could result in considerable benefit to all concerned.

Statistics for Year 1969

Doctor not booked Doctor booked			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	nil. 53
			TOTAL	•••	•••	• • •	•••	53
Premature Babies (5½ lb. No. born at and bein No. born at home an	ng nurs	ed at l			•••	•••	•••	2 0
			TOTAL	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
No. of mothers delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by district midwives before tenth day								684
No. of home visits made l	oy distr	ict mic	lwives	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4552
No. of supervisory visits								Nil.

Midwives in Private Practice

During the year three private midwives notified their intention to practise on the district, but did not deal with any confinements.

Maternity Nursing Homes—There were no deliveries in private nursing homes during the year.

Maternity Hospitals

The two maternity hospitals in the town are administered by the Southport and District Hospital Management Committee and the following table shows the number of patients during 1969. These figures are for residents and non-residents of Southport.

	Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital	St. Katharine's Maternity Hospital	Total	
(1) Number of patients	1070	345	1415*	
(3) Number of practising midwives on the staff at the end of the year	21	11	32†	
(4) Number of midwives in (3) above who are qualified to administer gas and oxygen analgesia	21	11	32	

^{*}Includes 921 Southport residents and 494 non-residents.

Distribution of Maternity Cases

The following table shows the percentage of maternity cases dealt with during 1969 by the various services, and similar figures are also shown for the previous year. These figures are for mothers who were resident within the area of the Southport County Borough.

	19	968	19	969
	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%
District	To the			
Municipal Midwives	69	6.5	53	5 · 4
Private Midwives	_			
Тотаls (a)	69	6.5	53	5.4
Institutions				
Christiana Hartley Mat. Hospital	704	66.2	689	70.8
St. Katharines Maternity Hospital	289	27 · 2	232	23.8
Nursing Homes				
Southport Infirmary	1	0.1		
Totals (b)	994	93.5	921	94.6
GRAND TOTALS (a) and (b)	1063	100.0	974	100.0

Training for the Second Part of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board

During the year, midwifery training of this kind was continued. The scheme is a combined one, operated by the Southport and District Hospital Management Committee and the Southport and Preston Local Authorities. Some of the students do their domiciliary training in Southport and some in Preston. The school has done well but there are certain inherent difficulties, one of which is the small number of Southport mothers who elect to have their babies at home.

^{†20} full-time and 12 part-time.

HEALTH VISITING

The present establishment consists of a Principal Nursing Officer, 1 Deputy Principal Nursing Officer, 1 Assistant Principal Nursing Officer, 3 School Nurses, 1 Tuberculosis Health Visitor, 2 Nurses for Elderly People, 1 State Registered Nurse, 14 Health Visitors/School Nurses and 2 Student Health Visitors, making a total of 26.

The Health Visitor has duties in connection with the promotion of the health of the whole family though she exercises her influence chiefly through the mothers and young children. A most important aspect of her work lies in visiting homes where she can apply her skills in the physical, mental and social fields by helping to solve the difficulties and problems which afflict all families in some way. She has an excellent opportunity to do very valuable work in the preventive medical field and is slowly becoming more appreciated by her medical colleagues in hospital and general practice. As doctors and social workers become more closely concerned with individual and community medicosocial problems so will the need for attachment of Health Visitors to general practitioners' surgeries and hospital clinics grow. Some of the Health Visitors' best work is better known to the public than to the majority of the medical profession because it is carried out in the Child Health Centres where few general practitioners or hospital doctors work.

Special attention has had to be given during the year to work with problem families and the aged.

Health Education is part of the regular work of the Health Visitor and this year teaching in Mothercraft and Hygiene in schools, lecturing to mothers in Child Health Centres and to young people in youth clubs has been carried out. Schoolgirls are tutored for the Child Care Examination of the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare at four senior schools.

An increasing amount of direct help is being provided by the Health Visitors in various ways in the practices of some doctors and it is hoped that this aspect of the work will undergo further development.

Health Visiting to the elderly is a growing service and the need outruns the provision.

Supplementary high protein food is provided on sale to pensioners at the Welfare and other Centres.

Statistics for year 1969

Home Visits				4 54 10 V 3 18 34	377 Elevers	A some be .	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		
Expectant Mothers		• • •							845
Children under 5 years	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	20,356
Adults (excluding expectant	moth	ers and	tubero	culosis)					
Under 65	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	738
65 and over	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	6,929
Others	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	845
Total No. of effective visits made by Health Visitors/School Nurses							29,713		
No. of tuberculous households visited by tuberculous visitor							73		
					10100				, 3

Sessions Attended by Health Visitors and Nurses								No. of Sessions	
Post-Natal Child Health Cer G.P. Surgeries G.P. at Child H G.P.'s Cytology- G.P.'s Cytology- Cytology at Healt V.D. Clinic Paediatric B.C.G. and Heaf Clerical Miscellaneous Mothercraft Mothers Evening	lealth (—Surge —at Chi th Depa	Centre ry ld Hea artmen	 lth Ce	entre					182 21½ 28 1,214½ 154½ 2 1 18 15½ 21½ 91 63 1,203¼ 353 100 53 4
					To	otal	• • •	•••	$3,523\frac{3}{4}$

Screening for Phenylketonuria by urine and blood tests.									
No.	No. positive	Results of furth	er investigation						
of Tests	to screening Tests	Phenylketonuria confirmed	Phenylketonuria not confirmed						
1098	None	None	None						

Practically all testing for phenylketonuria was carried out during the year by the use of the 'Guthrie' test.

HOME NURSING

The staff of the Home Nursing Service at the end of the year was a Deputy Superintendent, 19 State Registered Nurses, 5 State Enrolled Nurses and 2 Bath Attendants.

The use of presterilized disposable equipment was increased during the year and now includes catheters, dressing packs, enemas, syringes and spirit swabs.

The injection clinic was continued at the Nurses' Home, 52 Hoghton Street, and clinic sessions were held every Monday and Thursday from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. The total number of sessions held during 1969 was 100 and the total number of attendances made by patients was 2,170.

Statistics for year 1969

Total no. of new patients visited during the year (i.e not been previously visited this year)	. patien	ts who	have	1,613
No. of patients who were aged: under 5 years at time of first visit this year over 65 years at time of first visit this year	• • •	•••	• • •	43 1,052
Total no. of visits made by nurses during the year	• • •	• • •	• • •	71,313

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

When a baby has attained the age of 3 months, a letter is sent to the mother strongly advising her to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of her child at the appropriate times against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and smallpox In addition, the Health Visitors are required to visit all mothers whose babies have not been immunised or vaccinated and to make every effort to ensure that the infant is protected against these diseases. Posters and leaflets are displayed at Child Health Centres and all children admitted to the Day Nurseries must be immunised.

Follow-up letters are sent at the appropriate times, stressing the need for "reinforcing" injections to maintain immunity throughout school life. Particulars are obtained from the schools each year showing the names of children not immunised and the School Nurses visit the mothers of such children with a view to persuading them to accept immunisation.

In addition to the work done by the General Medical Practitioners, regular immunisation sessions are held at the Health Department and children are also protected in this way at the Child Health Centres.

Vaccination against measles was introduced during 1968 and has made a big contribution towards the prevention of disease in children. Mothers have welcomed this new addition to the immunisation armamentarium.

The following are the suggested ages when children may be vaccinated and immunised against certain diseases:—

Age	Vaccine	Interval
During the first year of life	Diphtheria / Tetanus / Whooping Cough and oral Polio Vaccine (First Dose)	
	Diphtheria / Tetanus / Whooping Cough and oral Polio Vaccine (Second Dose)	Preferably after an interval of 6-8 weeks
	Diphtheria / Tetanus / Whooping Cough and oral Polio Vaccine (Third Dose)	Preferably after an interval of six months.
During the second year of life	Measles vaccination Smallpox vaccination	After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks. After an interval of not less than 3-4 weeks.
At 5 years of age or school entry	Diphtheria / Tetanus and oral Polio Vaccine Smallpox revaccination	
Between 10 and 13 years of age	B.C.G. Vaccination (Protection aga the School Health Service).	ninst tuberculosis arranged by
At 15-19 years of age or on leaving school	Polio vaccine Tetanus Toxoid Smallpox revaccination	

Information with regard to B.C.G. protection against tuberculosis will be found on page 55 of this report.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Statistics for year 1969

Smallpox

Acout	No. of persons aged under 16 Vaccinated (or revaccinated during period) Age at			Number of cases specially reported during period					
date of Vaccination	Number vaccinated	Number revaccinated	Generalised Vaccinia	Post-Vaccinal Encephalo- myelitis	Death from other complications of vaccination				
0-3 months			-	_	_				
3-6 months	1	_	parama	_	_				
6-9 months	1	_	_	_	_				
9-12 months	11	_	_		_				
1	406			gassesina					
2-4	136	9		-	gassama				
5-15	38	56	-	-	_				
Totals	593	65	-	_	_				

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis Primary Courses

Type of vaccine or dose		Ye		Others under	Total		
Type of vaccine of dose	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	age 16	under age 16
1 Quadruple:— Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis 2 Triple:— Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and	-	— 360	- 20	—			
Tetanus 3 Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	— —			_		5 —	446 —
4 Diphtheria/Tetanus 5 Diphtheria 6 Whooping Cough	<u>1</u>	3		3 _	8	6	23 —
7 Tetanus 8 Salk (Poliomyelitis) 9 Sabin (ditto Oral) 10 Measles		<u>-</u> 510 190			1 -26 143		1 651 698
11 Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria) 12 Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping cough) 13 Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus) 14 Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	50 49 50 24	363 360 363 510	22 20 22 52	10 7 10 19	13 5 14 20	11 5 11 20	469 446 470 651

Reinforcing Doses

			NO. 12					
T	Type of vaccine or dose		Y	Others under	Total under			
	ype of vaccine of dosc	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	age 16	age 16
2	Quadruple:—Diphtheria Whooping Cough, Tet- anus and Poliomyelitis Triple:— Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and	_	-			_		
3	Tetanus Diphtheria/Whooping Cough		41	191 —	6 —	251 —	30	519 —
4 5 6	Diphtheria/Tetanus Diphtheria Whooping Cough		2	17 —	20 1 —	387 1 —	40 6 —	466 8 —
7 8 9	Tetanus Salk (Poliomyelitis) Sabin (Poliomyelitis—		_	_	_	1	4	5 —
	Oral)		23	26	8	704	91	852
10	Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria) Lines 1+2+3+6	_	43	208	27	639	76	993
12	(Whooping cough) Lines $1+2+4+7$	_	41	191	6	251	30	519
13	(Tetanus) Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	=	43 23	208 26	26 8	639 704	74 91	990 852

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service continues to be operated by the Fire Brigade under the direct control of the Fire and Ambulance Service Committee, although matters of policy are referred to the Health Committee and monthly information reports in respect of the Ambulance Service are submitted to that Committee.

The Chief Fire Officer is also the Chief Ambulance Officer. The Fire Brigade establishment is augmented by 19 men and 2 women in consequence of the Ambulance Service commitments, but all personnel of the Brigade take part in both fire and ambulance duties. The Service operates a fleet of 7 ambulances and 3 sitting case cars.

The Chief Officer, the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee and his staff, meet periodically to solve mutual problems affecting the Service. These meetings, and good liaison with Family and Hospital Doctors have helped to keep up a satisfactory and efficient service.

Statistics for years 1965 to 1969

			1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
No. of patients Other work	• • •	• • •	43,776 1,267	40,207 1,216	42,016 1,208	41,824 1,288	39,371 1,467
			45,043	41,423	42,219	43,112	40,838
No. of miles	•••	•••	153,785	154,314	150,758	141,193	138,743

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER-CARE

General

The general work done in regard to the prevention of illness, care and after-care is shown in the sections of this report dealing with the Health Visiting, Mental Health and Tuberculosis Services.

Nursing Equipment

The following equipment is available on loan.

Air Rings Electric Page Turner

Backrests Elsan Closets
Bath Aids Enuresis Alarms

Bath Seats Incontinence Pads and Liners

Beds—Cardiac Helping Hands
Beds—Hospital Lifting Gear
Bed Cradles Polythene Sheets

Bed Pans Portable Oxygen Apparatus

Bed Table Rollators
Bells Spastic chair
Cantilever Table Toilet Aids
Commodes Urinals

Cot Sides Walking Sticks
Crutches Walking Frames
Dunlopillo mattresses Wheelchairs

Electric Blanket

A small charge is made for the more expensive kinds of equipment but this charge may be reduced or cancelled in cases of hardship.

During 1969 nursing equipment was supplied to 873 patients.

Incontinence Pads

During 1969, 54,394 pads and 19,947 liners were supplied to patients. The pads are only supplied at the request of either the patient's own doctor, the district nurse or by the two nurses responsible for the geriatric work. No charge is made to patients who are receiving supplementary pensions, but a charge of 7/-d. per week is made to other patients; this charge may be reduced or cancelled where there is financial hardship.

The increase in the demand for these nursing aids reflects the fact that a large number of incontinent patients had to be looked after on the district and indicates the way in which a service of this kind can increase in a town like Southport.

The disposal of the used pads has caused some difficulties and either the district nurse or the geriatric nurse has been made responsible for ensuring that satisfactory disposal arrangements are available for every patient using the service. The service has been of great help, both to the patients and relatives and also to the district nurses, and has made it possible for a number of these patients to be nursed at home when they would otherwise have had to have been admitted to hospital,

Laundry Service for the Elderly

In January the Health Committee agreed to be responsible for the introduction of a laundry service for the elderly and infirm under the provisions of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968.

At the time the Committee were informed that, since August 1968, the Community Service of the Southport Round Table had been providing a laundry service from its own funds but only had sufficient money to continue for another 3 to 6 months. The takeover took place in May and at the end of 1969 43 cases were taking advantage of this service.

Chiropody for the Elderly

The chiropody service for the elderly continued to be provided by the Southport Old People's Welfare Committee as agents of the Local Health Authority. The service is available for Southport residents who are 60 years of age or over and who cannot afford to pay for private treatment. Those who are receiving supplementary pensions pay 2/6d. per treatment; all other patients pay 4/- for treatments at the clinic at 44 Hoghton Street and 5/- for treatments in their own homes. Home treatments are only provided for patients when there is some evidence to confirm that the person concerned is not able to come to the clinic.

The clinic sessions at 44 Hoghton Street are held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and two chiropodists are on duty during the mornings and afternoons, but there were staffing difficulties during the year resulting in a smaller number of treatments in 1969 both in the clinic and in patients' own homes.

Statistics for years 1968 and 1969

	Year 1969	Year 1968
No. of clinics held	565 5,122 9.6	642 5,858 9.1
No. of treatments in patients' own homes	408	947

Chiropody for Expectant Mothers and Handicapped Persons

The arrangements continued throughout the year whereby expectant mothers and handicapped persons in need of chiropody treatment and unable to afford to go to a private chiropodist, could be referred to Mr. W. Rogans who is also responsible for the School Health Service Chiropody Clinic.

During 1969, eight physically handicapped persons made 54 attendances at Mr. Rogans' clinic. No expectant mothers were referred during the year.

Sickroom Helpers Scheme

Supplementary to the Home Help Service is the Sickroom Helpers Scheme. This is a little known service which is not often required, and there are only 4 casual sickroom Helpers on the staff. The purpose of these helpers is to give relief during the night to relatives of patients who are being nursed at home usually while awaiting admission to hospital. The helpers are directly responsible for the care of the patient during their time on duty and must be prepared to obtain medical help should the occasion arise and help in any other way to relieve the anxiety and distress of the patient and the burden on relatives.

The hours during which the Service is provided are 10 p.m. to 8 a.m., and the cost is 5/8 per hour but this may be reduced or cancelled having regard to the financial circumstances of the person concerned.

During 1969, sickroom help was provided for 6 patients, as compared with 18 in the previous year. The number of hours worked by the helps during the year was $621\frac{1}{4}$.

Co-operation with Hospitals

Throughout the year, the Medical Social Workers of the local Hospitals continued to refer the names of patients to the Health Department where the services of a district nurse or home help seemed to be required.

The members of the Health Visiting staff attended certain hospital clinics and these arrangements have formed an invaluable link between the hospital service and the home visiting which is done by the Health Visitors. The hospital clinics concerned are as follow:—

Post-natal clinic held at Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital.

Geriatric clinic held at the Promenade Hospital.

Paediatric clinic held at the Southport Infirmary.

V.D. clinic held at the Southport Infirmary.

Tuberculosis (Patients) clinic held at the Southport Infirmary.

The Medical Officer of Health continued to be in consultant charge of the infectious disease beds at the New Hall Hospital; the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one of the two Assistant Medical Officers helped with the fever hospital work.

By arrangement with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, Dr. Leeming, the Consultant Chest Physician, gave part of his time to preventive medical work in connection with tuberculosis.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health are members of the Medical Advisory Board to the local Hospital Management Committee.

Convalescent Home Care

This service is only provided on the recommendation of the patient's general practitioner and it is not intended for patients who can be provided with convalescent care under the Hospital Authority's arrangements. The period is usually two weeks and during the year, 16 women and 3 men were sent to convalescent homes.

Cervical Cytology

During 1969, 13 Clinics were held by the Local Authority; 190 women attended and 188 smears were submitted for testing, all the results proving negative.

At the Family Planning Association's Clinic in Ash Street 1,371 smears were taken and of these, 3 were found to be positive.

Family Doctors sent 203 smears to the Department for transmission to Dr. C. J. Discombe, consultant pathologist, who arranges the necessary histological examination.

Marriage Guidance

During the year the Health Committee agreed to renew the annual Grant to the Merseyside Marriage Guidance Council on which the Southport Corporation is represented by one of the lady members of the Health Committee.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is designed to help those in urgent need of assistance in the home, such as expectant and nursing mothers who are unable to call on relatives to help; elderly persons who can no longer carry out all the work required; and homes where illness has so upset the normal routine that help is required.

The duties consist of keeping the house clean; sometimes doing the necessary cooking and shopping; and if there are young children, attending to their needs. It must be understood however, that the work done is that which is absolutely necessary to keep the home going during a difficult period, and therefore the help is only temporary.

The Home Helps take a great interest in their old people and voluntarily do many personal things for them such as visiting them if in hospital. The hours worked are as follows:—

Monday to \ 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday \ 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., but it is sometimes possible to make other arrangements.

The cost of the Service is 6s. 8d. per hour but this charge may be reduced or cancelled, where there is financial hardship.

Statistics for year 1969

		ŀ	Help for per	sons			
1	aged 65 or	aged u	nder 65 on	first visit i	n 1969		Total hours
	over on first visit	Chronic sick and tuberculous	Mentally disordered	Maternity	Others	Total No. of cases	worked by helps during the year
Number of cases	745	65	Nil	16	61	887	87,802

No. of Staff ampleyed at and of year	Whole	Pa	rt time	Total	
No. of Staff employed at end of year	time	No.	Whole time equivalent	Whole time equivalent	
Administration		1	_		
Home Helps	1	125	56.6	57.6	
No. of visits to homes by Organiser during the year No. of persons interviewed at office during the year				1,452 872	

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During 1969 the Mental Health Department suffered the loss of two members of staff both of whom had cared for the mentally ill in Southport since 1948. Mr. Bain died in April and Miss Bennett in October. They were both loyal and hardworking colleagues who never spared themselves in their work and who are greatly missed by patients and staff. As Mr. Taylor had been seconded to go on a study course Mrs. Fowell, psychiatric social worker was appointed acting Senior Mental Welfare Officer on a temporary basis. The Section has been under great pressure and credit is due to Mrs. Fowell for her assistance during this difficult period.

Dr. Cadogan and Dr. Howie have continued to act as consultants to the mentally ill and in the After-care Clinic.

The craft sessions, industrial therapy and social club have enjoyed the use of the nurses home for their sessions and the social club programmes seem to have been more varied than ever.

Junior Training Centre (Sandbrook School)

In the summer nineteen of the children spent a week at a holiday home in Kents Bank accompanied by the staff. Help in providing transport and outings, was given by the Pied Piper Club and other voluntary bodies.

A concert in which most of the children took part was held in December. Congratulations are due to Mrs. Bayley and her staff on a production which gave much pleasure to the children, their parents and friends.

An extra teacher was appointed in September and this gives Mrs. Bayley more time for general administration and also to assist at busy times in all groups of children.

Adult Centre

Work has in the main been plentiful though not quite so easy to find as previously. In the summer the boys were kept busy in the garden and the greenhouse had a good show of tomatoes and cucumbers as well as flowering plants.

Mrs. O'Donnell successfully completed her training in Preston and returned to the

centre anxious to try out her new methods of teaching.

Springbrook

Miss Sampson has decided that she will retire from Springbrook when a suitable replacement can be found. She opened the hostel and organised it on family principles, teaching the children to be independent in the use of the toilet and dressing, shoe cleaning, dishwashing and many of the jobs that children do in a normal family.

The children and Miss Sampson again went to Ilkley for two weeks holiday and had a very happy time.

The Meadows

Five of the boys and three of the girls in the hostel are working and two of the boys are hoping to move in to lodgings in the near future. The holiday at Pwllheli was again a great success.

Brookdale

The residents are more frail and confused than was first envisaged when the home was opened. This is because the shortage of hospital beds for psycho geriatric patients does not allow the easy transfer of patients whose condition has deteriorated.

Mental Illness

Statistics for Year 1969

	Males	Females	Total
Patients: No. of admissions and re-admissions to hospital (Mental Health Act, 1959): — as informal patients (Sec. 5) — for observation (Sec. 25) — for treatment (Sec. 26) — emergency application (Sec. 29) — by court order (Sec. 60)	90 33 3 19	114 50 8 19	204 83 11 38 —
Total no. of admissions and re-admissions	145	191	336
No. of patients already in hospital under compulsory detention accepted as informal patients No. of patients transferred from the Ormskirk & District General Hospital to other hospitals No. of day patients taken to Ormskirk & District General Hospital No. of patients referred to Health Department reacute mental illness	35 3 7 234	43 1 4 361	78 4 11 595
After-Care Clinic: No. of Consultant Psychiatrist's After-Care Clinics at 44 Hoghton Street No. of patients seen at After-Care Clinics Work done by Mental Welfare Officers: No. of home visits re acute mental illness No. of domiciliary after-care visits No. of visits to patients in hospital No. of patients interviewed at the Office No. of visits to the Psychiatric Clinic at the Southport Infirmary	373 213 — 174	240 572 279 — 251	43 286 945 492 243 425 72

Mental Illness

Occupational Therapy Work.

No. of patients		
	• • • • • •	50 36
No. deducted during the year	• • •	86 50
No. on register at end of the year	• • • • •	36
No. of Home Visits	• • • • • •	101
Sessions		, A
Craftwork—52 Hoghton Street Industrial Therapy—52 Hoghton Street Singing Group—52 Hoghton Street		56 50 84 152 48
No. of attendances made by patients		4.00
Industrial Therapy—52 Hoghton Street .		880 366 389 1,142 597

Mental Subnormality

Number of patients notified to the Department:— from the Local Education Authority under Sec.	
57 Education Act, 1944 (amended) from other sources	10
Total	10
Number of patients admitted to hospital:— for permanent care for short term care	6 8
Total	14
Number of patients placed under Guardianship Work done by Mental Welfare Officers:	
Number of patients seen at the Office Number of domiciliary visits	139 205
Number of visits to the Training and Industrial Centre and Residential Homes	141

Junior Training Centre (Sandbrook School)

Number on Register at beginning of year Number added to Register during year	• • •	• • •	37 9
Number taken off Register during year	• • •	• • •	46 5
Number on Register at end of year	• • •	• • •	41
Number of sessions held during period Number of attendances at Centre during period Average attendance per session	•••	• • •	191 6245 32·6

Adult Training and Industrial Centre

Number of cases on Register at beginning of year Number of cases added to Register during year	• • •	• ~ ·	42 11
Number of cases taken off Register during year	• • •	• • •	53 13
Number of cases on Register at end of year	• • •	• • •	40
Number of sessions held during period Number of attendances at Centre during period Average attendance per session	•••	•••	229 7873 34·4

Occupational Therapy

During the year 6 home visits were made to 4 mentally subnormal persons. In addition to the home visits, mentally subnormal persons attended the following:—

Psychiatric Social Club and outings	• • •		75
Craftwork Session—Hoghton Street	D # #	• • •	39
—Lincoln House	• 0 •	• • •	2
Industrial Therapy—44 Hoghton Street	0 0 0		1
Singing Group—52 Hoghton Street	• • •	* * *	71
Total attendances		• • •	188
			-

Social Club for Mentally Subnormal Adults

The evening social club continued with great success and 19 meetings were held during 1969 with 539 attendances. The activities included dancing, film shows, bingo sessions and birthday celebration parties.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of patients referred to Local Health Authority during 1969

		Mentally Ill	lly III			Psycho	Psychopathic			Subnormal	rmal		Ser	Severely Subnormal	ubnorm	al	
Referred by	Under	Under Age 16 16 and Over	16 and	Over	Under Age		16 16 and Over	Over	Under	Under Age 16	16 and Over	Over	Under.	Under Age 16	16 and Over	Over	Total
	M	ഥ	M	H	M	压	M	Щ	M	j j	M	压	M	Ľ,	M	压	
General Practitioners	1		86	217							2					2	320
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treat- ment	Ī		142	176				I			П	60			2	2	326
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment		I	29	74		1	I	ı	I				١	I	1		141
Local education authorities	,	1		l	I	I	1			1	1	1	l	1			
Police and courts			18	18		1	[1			1			37
Other sources		1	48	29	ı	I	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	2	1	128
Total	1	I	373	552		1			1	3	9	4	4	1	5	5	952

Summary of Patients under Local Health Authority Care at 31st December, 1969. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

8. 2. PA.	Total		325	92		6		30	∞	2	1	1	184
nal	16 and Over	H	17	14		I			-	1			100
Subnormal	16 and	M	18	17	I		l		B. contacts		I	I	
Severely S	Age 16	[II	9	9	l								
Sev	Under Age 16	M	20	20									
	16 and Over	Ħ	30	7	1				I				23
Subnormal	16 an	M	24	9				1					18
Subn	Age 16	Ľ	3	8							1		
	Under Age 16	M	11	6	[I			77
	16 and Over	压	ı		I		1			1	1	1	11
Psychopathic	16 an	M	1										
Psycho	Under Age 16	Ħ			1							1	
ANN -	Under	M							[1		
Elderly Mentally Infirm		4-20 100 Feeton 300	37	I	I	I	Ι	30	7	1	l	I	
Eld Men	Infirm M	I]	1	J	I	I			1	1	11	
	16 and Over	H	107	10	1	6	I	I	1		I	I	87
Mentally Ill		M	52		1		1			1			51
Menta	Under Age 16	ĬΉ	I	1	1	I	I	1			I	1	11
	Under	M	- 0) qui									I	11
			Total number	Attending workshops, day centres, or training centres (including special units)	Awaiting entry to workshops, day centres or training centres (including special units)	Receiving home training	Awaiting home training	Resident in L.A. home/hostel	Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	Resident in other home/hostel	Boarded out in private household	Attending day hospital	Receiving home (a) Suitable to attend a visits and not training centre included in above (b) others

Admissions to Guardianship of Local Health Authority or other Guardian during 1969 MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Grand Total Under Age 16 16 and Over Total subnormal and severely subnormal Under Age 16 16 and Over Ц Severely Subnormal X Ц X Under Age 16 16 and Over Ц Subnormal X Ц X Under Age 16 16 and Over H Psychopathic X Ц × Under Age 16 16 and Over L Mentally Ill χ Ц X Guardian A. L.H.A. Other Other Total Total L.H. Total number under guard-ianship at end of year Admissions to guardianship during the year

Number of patients awaiting entry to hospital, or admitted for temporary residential care at 31st December, 1969

Elderly															-		100			1000
T Infirm Under Age 16 M F M F — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	7	7	Mentally Ill	y III		Eldo	erly		Psycho	pathic			Subno	rmal		Seve	Severely Subnormal	ubnorm	lal	
M F M F M F M F 1	D	nder A	ge 16	6 and	Over	Inf	irm	Under	Age 16	16 and	l Over	Under /	\ge 16	16 and (Jnder A	Under Age 16 16 and Over	16 and		Total
		M	Ц	M	ഥ	M	Ħ	M	H	M	Щ	M	Щ	M	ĬΉ	M	L	M	[Li	
			1	1	1						1									1
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	u				1		2						1	2		4	3		2	14
				1							1	1	Î	3	1				 	5
		1	I	Н	1	1	73	1	1	1	-	1	1	Ŋ	П	9	9	9	7	29

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Premises provided at 31st December, 1969

Workshops or occupational centres for the mentally ill

Number of premises and places provided	Premises Places	3 32
	1 1000	32

Training centres for the subnormal or severely Subnormal (including special units)

Age group provided for	Number	Pla	ces
Age group provided for	Premises	Junior	Adult
Under 16			
16 and over			
Junior and adult	1	34	40
Total	1	34	40

Special units (included in above) provided for the severely subnormal with gross physical handicaps or gross behaviour difficulties

Special Units within training centres	Premises	1
Special Offits within training centres	Places	8
Self contained units independent of training	Premises	
centres	Places	

Places made available to or by other authorities or organisations

	Type of authority or organisation	Places in workshops or occupational centres for	centres sub-nor seve	training for the rmal or rely ormal	Places in special units for the severely subnormal
	Sation	the men- tally ill	Junior	Adult	
Places made available to other authorities or to hospitals included in	L.A.			1	
preceding tables	Hospital				
	Total			1	
Places made available to the authority by other authorities or organisations	L.A.			POPULATION .	
(not included in preceding tables)	Hospital			_	
	Other organisations	_		_	-
	Total	_	_	_	

Home and hostels

	For the m	nentally ill	For the subnormal or severely subnormal				
Age group provided for	Number of	Number of	Number of	Number of places			
	Number of premises places		premises	Junior	Adult		
Under 16		_		10			
16 and over	—	_	1	_	18		
Junior and adult	_	_	_	_	_		
Total	Total —		2	10	18		

Homes and hostels for the elderly mentally infirm provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946

Number of premises and places provided	Premises	1
realises and places provided	Places	30

Places in homes/hostels made available to or by other authorities or organisations

And the state of t	Ty	pe of authority or	For the	elderly	For the subnormal or severely subnormal		
		organisation	mentally ill	mentally infirm	Junior	Adult	
Places made available to	9	Local authority				_	
other authorities or to	10	Hospital					
hospitals.	11	Total					
Places made available to	12	Local authority	1				
the authority by other	13	Hospital					
authorities or organisa- tions.	14	Other organisations		_		1	
	15	Total	1			1	



Section III

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality

The number of new cases of tuberculosis which came to the notice of the Department during the year was 16; of these 14 were found to be suffering from pulmonary disease, and 2 from non-pulmonary disease.

Treatment Clinic

The Southport and District Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the organisation and administration of the tuberculosis treatment clinics.

The 16 new cases came to the notice of the Clinic in the following ways:—

By primary notifications By transfers from other areas								
Lost sight of cases returned	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
			T	OTAL	• # •	• • •	• • •	16

All the patients for whom primary notifications were received and all patients transferred from other areas were seen at the treatment clinic which is held at the Southport Infirmary. The total number of cases on the clinic register at the end of 1969 was 93, and 8 of these patients were found to have sputum containing tubercle bacilli. During the year, 49 treatment clinics were held and 182 visits were made by patients.

Statistics for Year 1969

		No. of Ne	w Patient	S		No. of Deaths				
Age Periods (in years)	Pulm M.	onary F.		on- onary F.	Pulm M.	onary F.		on- onary F.		
0 to 1 2 to 5 6 to 15 16 to 25 26 to 45 46 to 65 66 to 75 76 and over				— — — — —			——————————————————————————————————————			
Totals	8	6	2	_				-		

Statistics for Years 1960 to 1969

	ear	No. of N	ew Patients	No. of Deaths			
1	Cai	Respiratory	Respiratory Non-Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
1960	• • • • • •	33		4			
1961		31	1	4			
1962	• • • • • • •	42	4	4	_		
1963	• • • • • •	31	1	10	1		
1964	• • • • • •	22	2	7	1		
1965	• • • • • •	19	1	3	_		
1966	• • • • • •	20	2	4	G-00-0		
1967		19	5	1	_		
1968	• • • • • •	9	3	_	_		
1969		12	4	_	_		

Contacts

During the year 118 attendances were made by contacts of patients; the total number of X-ray examinations of contacts was 80. 1 contact was found to be suffering from tuberculosis in 1969.

Domiciliary Visiting

A Health Visitor is employed by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of visiting cases in their own homes to give help and advice to patients and their families.

The following were the number of home visits made by this Health Visitor during the year:—

To tuberculous patients To contacts of tuberculous patients To other chest patients	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	206 183 9
•	otal Vis			• • •	• • •	398

In addition, the Health Visitor also attends at the tuberculosis treatment and contact clinics and this arrangement is very satisfactory as it provides a useful link between the Hospital Service and the Local Health Authority Service.

During 1969, the Health Visitor made 87 attendances at the tuberculosis clinics.

Housing

The Points Scheme which is used for the purpose of selecting tenants for Corporation houses, makes special provision for tuberculous patients. Additional points are awarded when either the applicant or his wife, or any of their children, are known to be suffering from infectious tuberculosis. This concession is of benefit to those cases where improved housing accommodation is essential for the patient and his or her family.

Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Southport Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee continued as in previous years to provide patients and their families with financial and other assistance. The Committee forms an essential part of the general scheme for tuberculous patients and all the medical and nursing staff who are engaged in this service are members of the organisation. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor in the Health Department acts as Hon. Case Secretary and the Chief Clerk undertakes the duties of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

During 1969 the Care Committee provided considerable financial and other assistance to patients and their families.

Mass Miniature Radiography Unit

The unit visited Southport in the beginning and latter part of 1969.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Statistics for Years 1960 to 1969

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
No. Vaccinated: At. B.C.G. Clinics	43	36	34	35	28	23	30	27	26	8
Babies seen by the Consultant Paediatrician	27	28	32	20	37	18	14	15	17	20
School Children	1037	787	872	716	728	710	739	74 9	727	803
Totals	1107	851	938	771	793	751	783	791	770	831

TUBERCULOSIS
Treatment Clinic—Statistics for years 1965 to 1969

	Total	113	11 4 -	129	20		2	24	105	11 4		16
1969	Non- Pul.	10	8	12			1		12	2	1	2
	Pul.	103	04-	117	202		7	24	93	64	1-	14
	Total	118	06	130	140	Н	7	17	113	9.60	11	12
1968	Non- Pul.	7	ω	10			1		10	<i>ω</i>]		3
	Pul.	111	981	120	140		7	17	103	9 %		6
	Total	135	17	159	1 4 27	H	∞	41	118	17	1	24
1967	Non- Pul.	14	70	19	1 1 6	1	Н	12	7	ro		5
	Pul.	121	12 7	140	1 3 18	١	7	29	111	12		19
	Total	184	15	206	6 9 8	9	5	71	135	200	11	22
1966	Non- Pul.	12	0	14			1		14	77		2
	Pul.	172	13	192	3 48	9	5	71	121	13	11	20
	Total	222	11 6	242	3 10 39	8	3	58	184	111	11	20
1965	Non- Pul.	13	-	14	2	1	l	2	12	-		1
	Pul.	209	01 6	228	3 10 37	3	3	99	172	10		19
		1. No. of patients on register at beginning of year 2. No. of patients added during the year:	(a) primary notifications of new cases (b) transfers from other areas		3. No. of patients deleted during the year: (a) died (from Tuberculosis) (b) transferred to other areas (c) recovered	(d) lost sight of or refused further assistance	(e) tuberculosis not primary cause of death	TOTALS (2)	4. No. of patients on register at the end of year (i.e., totals (1), less totals (2)	5. Summary of new patients found during the year: (a) Primary notifications of new cases (b) Transfers from other areas (c) Patients found from death re-	turns (figures not included in items (1) to (4) above) (d) Lost sight of cases returned	Totals

VENEREAL DISEASES

At the end of the year, 128 new cases were under treatment at the clinic, as compared with 84 cases at the end of 1968. During 1969, non-venereal cases made 574 attendances.

An important feature of the prevention and treatment of venereal disease is the work which is done to ensure that patients attend for treatment at regular periods. So far as the female patients are concerned, this follow-up work is done by one of the Health Visitors; this Health Visitor is also present at the V.D. Clinic when patients are being seen by the Consultant Physician, and the arrangement is of great value in maintaining a close liaison between the district and clinic work.

As there is no suitable person on the staff of the Health Department to deal with the follow-up of male patients, an arrangement has been made with the Southport and District Hospital Management Committee for the male nurse at the V.D. Clinic to undertake these duties during his off-duty time on a repayment basis, and due to his efforts the number of male defaulters has been reduced to a minimum.

Statistics for Year 1969

No. of new Patients	Male	Female	Total
Syphilis	2 30 105	Nil 19 86	2 49 191
Totals	137	105	242

Statistics for Years 1960 to 1969

	No. of patients and attendances at clinics													
			Sүрн	ILIS			Gonorrhoe	3 A						
YEAR	Number during	of new of the year		Number of cases on register	Total number of attendances	B	cases on	Total No. of attendances						
	Congenital	Others	Total	at end of year	during year	the year	at end of year	during year						
1960 1961 1962	2 1	6 9 5	8 10 5	47 46 47	769 867 922	14 15 15	5 3 6	92 83 71						
1963 1964 1965		4 3 1	4 4 2	50 45 42	1105 611 263	16 27 22	8 7 13	117 143 110						
1966 1967 1968 1969		3 7 —	3 7 — 2	32 28 23 23	148 113 94 55	14 13 27 49	2 7 15 31	72 50 117 156						
1909		4	4	45))	43	51	150						

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Statistics for year 1969

		1		of CA		OTIFIED		
Notifiable Disease	At All Ages	Un- der 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 Up- wards
Chickenpox	267	2	97	149	12	5	2	
Dysentery	2	_		2		_		
Encephalitis		_	_			_	_	
Erysipelas			_			_	_	
Food Poisoning	3		_	1		_	_	2
German Measles	5 9	2	26	25	5	1		
Measles	167	7	101	58		1	_	
Meningococcal Infection	—				_	_	_	
Paratyphoid Fever	_	_			_	_	_	
Pneumonia		_	_		_	_		_
Poliomyelitis		_	_		- 1	_		-
Puerperal Pyrexia			_			_		_
Scarlet Fever	23		7	15	_	1		
Tuberculosis	11				1	7	2	1
Whooping Cough	1	_		1				
Infective Jaundice	27		2	12	4	6	2	1
Totals	560	11	233	263	22	21	6	4

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Notified Cases and number of Deaths for the years 1960 to 1969

	n 13 13 13 15 15	5	l N	25 - Lv	1.01		E 20 1 30	Sex (2)	F 1, 45.00				-			- Mari		4.		-		· ·	11				-
	Total Deaths during 10 years	1960	1		1	1		!		1			1	1	2		699			1	44	1	1	1	1	ı	717
	1969		١	1			1	1						1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		ı		1
	1968			1		1	1	1		1				1	1	1	93	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	1	1		93
rious Disease	1967			1		1	1							1		-	82	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1		83
	1966			1			-	l		1		1			ı	1	91		1	1	4	1	1	1	1		95
INFECTIOUS	1965			1			ì			[l	1	1	l	1		56		1		3	1	1	1	1	1	59
IS FROM	1964		ı	l				1		1	1			1	-	1	47				7	1		ı		1	55
DEATHS	1963)	I					1	l	I		1	1	1	-		88		1		10		1	1	1		66
	1962				l						1			1	1		99				4		ł	1	1	1	20
	1961				1			1				1	1	l	l	1	29			1	4	1	1			1	71
	1960								1	l		ļ		Į	1	1	51			1	4	1	1	l	1		55
	Total Cases for 10 years	1960 to 1969	5240		173	Ŋ	37	47	3881	30	1	6107	9	Princip seer serve and in the	26	2	111	के बाज कि	7	∞	168	426	1 - 2 1 - 21 - 4	2	1	456	16733
	1969		267		73		I	3	59	27	l	167			11	l	1	1	-		1	23		l	1		560
Notified	1968		376				n	-	184	3	1	519	1			1	1		1	1	6	64	ı	1	1	37	1197
DISEASE NO	1967		587	1	11	1		1	282			807	1		5	1	00			П	12	84	1			71	8981
	1966		999		3		П	H	278			581			7	П	14		1	77	13	54	1	1	1	14	1629
INFECTIOUS	1965		258	ı	18		2	77	160		1	220		l	П	!	6		1		10	22	1	1	1	38	1126
OF	1964		926		73	2	4	2	154	I		086		l	73		10			1	10	23	1	1	1	35	2181
OF CASES	1963)	333	1	4		2	28	73	ı	1	482	2	1	П	П	7		1	4	23	21		1	1	151	1132
NUMBER	1962		269		69	F-1	9	3	2369	l	1	546	-	1	8		32	1			27	25		73		15	3796
4	1961		445		26		7	W	231	1	1	1107		1	н	-	17		7	l	31	29				34	1940
	1960		929	1	37	ı	12	4	91	1	1	348		П	1	1	14	1	l	1	33	46	1	1	1	09	1304
	Notifiable Disease		Chicken Pox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	German Measles	Infective Jaundice	Malaria	Measles	Meningococcal Infect'n	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Paratyphoid Fever	Pneumonia	Polioencephalitis	Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	ruimonary Tuberculosis	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Typhoid Fever	Typhus	Whooping Cough	TOTALS



Section IV

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Health Education

Regular health education was carried out during the year in Child Health Clinics and in the Schools: lectures and demonstrations were given to various organisations in the town by members of the medical, nursing and public health inspector staff.

Fluoridation of Water Supply

There is no change in the local position which is that the Council declared itself some time ago in favour of fluoridation. Until the authorities in the other areas supplied by the West Lancashire Water Board are prepared to go ahead with fluoridation, no scheme can be prepared.

Southport Relief Society

There is a close liaison between the staff of the Health Department and the Southport Relief Society. I wish to express thanks to the Relief Society and think it not out of place to indicate here some of the ways in which help has been given. Since the Relief Society uses funds originally derived from the Southport and District Voluntary District Nursing Association which is now disbanded. I'm sure this will give satisfaction to those who in the past supported the latter organisation as well as those who give voluntary service in various ways to the Relief Society.

63 patients have been helped in a variety of ways such as admission to nursery homes for a temporary period to give relatives a rest from nursing duties; clothing, bedding and an electric fire have been provided. In total £1,397 5s. 0d. has been allocated during the year.

Applications for help from the Society are assessed at a monthly meeting of a Committee of the Southport Council for Social Service on which there is a representation of the department.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

As from the 1st November, 1968, the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act was amended to give local health authorities stronger powers to ensure reasonable standards in the private day care of children under 5 years of age. These amendments enabled the requirements of the 1948 Act to be applied to premises and persons who had previously been exempt from registration and also increased the amount of the fine to be paid by those who did not comply with the provisions of the amended Act. Briefly the amended Act requires application for registration to be made by persons using premises (other than those used wholly or mainly as private dwellings) in which children under five years of age are received for a total of two hours or more in the day and persons who, in their own homes and for reward, look after children under five years old to whom they are not related, for similar periods or for any longer periods not exceeding six days in any one week.

The number of registered places at the end of 1968 and 1969 is shown below:—

				Year ended 1969 No. of places
Day Nurseries	• • •		55	99
Play Groups	• • •	• • •	190	155
Child Minders	• • •		52	59
Totals		• • •	297	313

Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there were 19 registered nursing homes in the area with a total of 261 beds.

The number of inspections made to nursing homes during the year was 62.

Nurses' Agencies

Any person who wishes to carry on an agency for the supply of nurses must be licensed in accordance with the requirements of the Nurses Act of 1943, and the Nurses Agencies Regulations of 1945, and reports showed that the two existing establishments were being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Persons in need of Care and Attention

One case was dealt with during 1969 under the powers contained in Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Centres and Clinics

The following list shows the Centres and Clinics which were in operation at the end of the year:

Address	Day	Тіме
CHILD HEALTH CENTRES:— Sandbrook Road, Ainsdale	Mondays, Fri-	2 to 4 p.m., 10-12 noon.
Lincoln Dood Distribute	Wednesdays Tuesdays and Thursdays	2 to 4 p.m. 2 to 4 p.m.
Poulton Road, High Park	Tuesdays and Wednesdays	2 to 4 p.m.
Hampton Road	Tuesdays and Thursdays	2 to 4 p.m.
	Fridays Thursdays	2 to 4 p.m. 2 to 4 p.m.
	Tuesday Friday Saturday	1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Post-Natal Clinic:— Christiana Hartley Maternity Hospital .	Tuesdays	9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.
	Mondays Thursdays	2 to 4.30 p.m. 9 to 11 a.m.
CHIROPODY CLINICS FOR THE ELDERLY:— 44 Hoghton Street	Mondays, Tues- days, Wednes- days, Thursdays	9 to 12.0 noon 2 to 4 p.m.
Mental Health After-Care Clinic:— 44/46 Hoghton Street	Tuesdays	2 to 5 p.m.
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION CLINIC:— 2 Church Street	Arranged as necessary	2 to 4 p.m.
PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC:— 44 Hoghton Street Ainsdale Child Health Centre	Thursdays Tuesdays and Thursdays	2 to 4 p.m. 2 to 5 p.m.

Medical Examinations

The following table shows the work done by the medical staff of the department during 1969 in regard to the medical examination of employees for the purpose of the Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes.

	Numb	er of Medi	CAL EXAMIN	ATIONS
Department	Super- annuation Scheme	Sickness Pay Scheme	Re- Examina- tions	Total
Corporation Departments:— Borough Architect Borough Engineer Borough Treasurer Children's Education Estates and Baths Fire Service Flower Show Health Libraries Lighting Police Publicity Parks and Cemeteries Town Clerk's Transport Water Board. Weights and Measures Welfare Services Other Authorities:— Electricity	4 10 3 9 90 	43 1 24 2 46 8 2 3 21 5 17 8 45	10 2 -1 -1 -4 -1 -3 	4 63 5 10 115 2 3 79 11 9 2 5 25 11 25 20 54
Totals	194	225	27	446

In addition, 100 examinations prior to entry to a Teacher's Training College, were made in 1969.

Crematorium

The Medical Officer of Health continued to act as Medical Referee and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health each carried out the duties of Deputy Medical Referee.

The number of certificates required in 1969 was 1275.

Work done on behalf of the Children's Committee

During the year, 293 examinations were carried out on behalf of the Children's Committee, the details being as follow:

Examination of children who are board	ded-out	in fost	er hom	es	• • •	267
Admissions to Children's Homes	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	24
Discharges from Children's Homes	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	2

Family Planning Act 1967:--

This Act conferred on Local Health Authorities the power to make arrangements for the giving of advice on contraception, the medical examination of persons seeking such advice and the supply of contraceptive substances and appliances on social as well as medical grounds, and the Health Committee and Council agreed that as from the 1st April 1968 these services should be made available to Southport residents by the local Voluntary Family Planning Association from their clinic at 41 Ash Street. It was agreed that a grant of £1,250 should be paid for the financial year 1969/70 subject to review at the end of that time.

During 1969, Southport residents made a total of 2,742 visits to the clinic and there were 694 new clients during this period.

The arrangements with the Voluntary Association appear to be working very satisfactorily.

Marie-Curie Day and Night Nursing Service

The Marie Curie Memorial Foundation started this service in 1958 and it is administered by local authorities acting as the Foundation's agents. This is not a statutory service.

Nurses are recruited locally and many of the part-time staff have worked in the District Nursing service.

The scheme's object is to assist in the care of cancer patients of all age groups being nursed in their own homes. Help usually amounts to two or three nights a week and no charge is made for this service.

During the year ten cases have received help with an expenditure of approximately £320. Appreciation of the relatives has resulted in several donations to the Foundation.

Marie Curie-Welfare Grants-

Four cases had help from the Welfare Grants Scheme—£133 12s. 0d. being spent: e.g. a patient dying from cancer was admitted to a nursing home:

Food parcels and urgent clothing needs were supplied to the others.

Where the cost rises to above the limit given by the Marie Curie Foundation the situation is reviewed—and help has always continued to be provided when it is needed.

The Marie Curie Foundation deserves the highest praise for the way in which it seeks to aid those suffering from cancer.



Section V

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology—The area consists of a bed of blown sand resting on peat, below which lies a bed of laminated blue clay. While the lower strata appears to be undergoing an exceedingly slow subsidence, any loss which might result from that circumstance is much more than made good by the continual accretion of sand derived from the Mersey. Land is gradually being reclaimed, both by natural and artificial means. The overlying sand on the east and south borders gradually thins out, exposing a margin of peat within the boundary of the area.

The elevation of the built-upon area varies from about 12 feet to 38 feet above Ordnance Datum.

Water—The water supply is provided by the West Lancashire Water Board which is responsible also for the supply to several neighbouring local authorities.

All the water supplied is pumped from wells and boreholes sunk in the sandstone rocks to depths varying between 180 and 1,000 feet.

The five pumping stations which contribute to the supply of Southport are situated five to ten miles south-east of the town.

Owing to the depth of the wells and the control exercised over their surroundings, the water, though hard, is consistently of the highest standard of bacterial purity. As a precaution, however, all water is chlorinated at the source.

At four pumping stations filters are installed to remove the iron and manganese present in the water as it comes from the wells. After filtration and chlorination the water is stored in covered reservoirs.

Samples are taken for chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals.

Town's Water Chemical Analysis, 8th September, 1969

						•	•	•	•		
											arts pe r Million
Total solid	matter i	n solu	ition	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	340
Oxygen absorption Peri		ate }	in 15 in 3 h	minutes	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	$0.14 \\ 0.28$
Ammonia		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	111 5 11	0 6420	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	Nil
Ammonia	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1411
Albuminoid	Ammo	nia	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.002
Nitrogen as	Nitrate	:S	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	0.07
Nitrogen as	Nitrites	S	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil
Combined C	Chlorine	• • • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	33
Free Chlorin	ne	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil
Lead	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil
Copper	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil
Zinc	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.2
Total Iron	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0 · 1
Carbonate F	Hardness	s (as C	Calcium	Carbon	nate)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	126
Total Hardr	ness (as	Calciu	ım Carl	bonate)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	222
				/TT							

(pH. value: 7.5)

Town's Water, Bacteriological Examination, 15th November, 1969

Faecal Coli per 100 ml. in water examined Nil

Total coliform organisms per 100 ml. in water examined Nil

This and other tests indicate that the water is highly satisfactory. Fluoride is present in quantities of approximately 0.1 parts per million.

Water supply to houses in the Borough—

Particulars	Number of houses	Mid Year Estimate of Population
Mains supply, provided by the West Lancs. Water Board	29,368	79,430
Water supply from sources other than specified above	Nil	Nil
Тотаls	29,368	79,430

Public Baths—Sea Bathing Lake, Marine Drive.

The attendance during the year was:—

						Children over
					Adults	5 years
At the turnstiles	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	160,863	61,944
Contracts sold	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	172	223
Plus children un	don 5	range o	fara			

Plus children under 5 years of age.

It is estimated that approximately 50% of adults and approximately 90% of children are bathers, and the remainder spectators.

Improvements have been carried out in the gents' pavilion, and the improvement previously achieved in the standard of the bath water has been maintained.

The Victoria Baths, Promenade. There are three sea water swimming baths and the total attendances for the year were 193,623 of which 66,416 were scholars from schools for organized swimming instruction. Spectators to the baths totalled 38,418, use of Private Baths 13,218 and patrons to the Turkish Baths 6,249. The total admittances were 338,413.

	1	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Totals
Victoria Baths	Chemical Samples	7		7
	Bacteriological Samples	9		9
Sea Bathing Lake	Chemical Samples	7	1	8
	Bacteriological Samples	6	_	6

Satisfactory Chemical Sample of Bathing Water Taken at the Victoria Baths on 21st July, 1969

Appearance	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	Clear and bless. Minute culent matter	trace	Colour- of floc-
pH Va	lue	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	7.1		
Nitrite	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil		
Free A	mmonia	, parts	per mil	lion	• • •	• • •	0.054		
Free R	esidual	Chlorin	ne, part	s per n	nillion	• • •	0.16		
	Residua ıloramiı		•		_	olus 	0.47		
			R	esult—	Satisfac	ctory			

Satisfactory Chemical Sample of Bathing Water Taken at the Sea Bathing Lake on 25th August, 1969

Appearance	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Clear and bright. Colourless. Minute trace of flocculent matter.
pH Value	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	7.1
Nitrite	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	Nil
Free Ammoni	a parts	per r	nillion	• • •	• • •	Faint trace (0.006)
Free Residual	Chlori	ne, par	ts per n	nillion	• • •	0.23
Total Residua Chlorami					plus	0.35
		1	200114	Catiof	2040477	

Result—Satisfactory

Report on Bacteriological Examination of Bathing Water at the Sea Bathing Lake on 30th June, 1969

Probable number	ers per 100 ml.	PLATE COUNT
Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (type 1)	
0	0	3
	The state of the s	

Report on Bacteriological Examination of Bathing Water at Victoria Baths taken on 25th August, 1969

Probable number	PLATE COUNT	
Coliform bacilli		
0	0	5
0	0)

PUBLIC BATHS—ATTENDANCES 1965 TO 1969

	Number of Persons Attending						
Year	Indoor	Open Air					
rear	Victoria Baths (Opened 1836) (Remodelled 1926)	Bathing Lake (Opened 1928)					
1965	307,824	162,185					
1966	325,591	154,791					
1967	351,683	182,367					
1968	338,582	211,028					
1969	338,413	222,807					

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Land Charge Enquiries—Information has been supplied during the year on 2,300 enquiries in respect of properties and sites in the Borough.

Sewage Disposal—The Sewage Works at Bank End, Crossens, deals with over two-thirds of the sewage passing into the system, the rest is treated at Ainsdale where the new Works have materially helped in the development of the district.

The effluent from the Bank End Works is discharged into the sea and it is worthy of note that Southport's beach has been described in the National Press as one of the very few "clean" ones.

There is a growing problem with regard to sludge disposal as there is much less demand for this by local farmers.

The Borough Engineer is responsible for the operation of both these Works.

Drainage—Drain stoppages are now dealt with by the Borough Engineer's Department for which a charge of £2 is made for stoppages which are easily freed. More difficult drainage work is undertaken on a "time and material" basis.

Improvements in Sanitation—During the year the task of abolishing Bristol Closets in the Borough has continued. In 28 cases, statutory notices were served requiring owners to carry out the conversions.

Household Refuse—The work of collection and disposal of refuse is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer.

Pest Control—In addition to the destruction of rats and mice, the advice of the Health Department's technical staff is sought on many other occasions where pests such as cockroaches, crickets, flies, bugs, wasps and other insects are involved. Information has been given and in many cases the work of exterminating these pests has been undertaken for the complainants.

Towards the end of 1968 the Department had become aware of an exceptionally heavy rat infestation in the areas of Marshside and Crossens, which amounted almost to an invasion. The work of extermination was stepped-up during January and February, but it was not until after several weeks of concentrated effort that the infestation was brought under control. During the summer months the rat population of this area fell to normal proportions. Towards the end of the year a seasonal increase was observed but, on this occasion, counter measures were commenced early and the infestation was not permitted to build up to the same extent.

Suspicion has grown that mice in the Borough are developing resistance to Warfarin, but this had not been confirmed by the end of the year.

Without reducing the continual work in Lord Street, the control of feral pigeons has been extended to help the occupiers of private property in all parts of the town, and the Department engaged an additional pest operator, mainly for this purpose. This task has proved to be more difficult than was anticipated, and the lack of any obvious sign of reduction in numbers has been disappointing. Private premises which have been completely cleared of pigeons have rapidly become re-infested. Various methods of extermination have been tried and it has become increasingly obvious that, in many cases, shooting is the only practical method. Experiments in shooting have aroused a certain amount of animosity from a small minority of the public but, on the whole, there is evidence that the public are gradually becoming aware of the filth and damage caused by these birds, and are beginning to accept the need for controlling their numbers.

A matter of growing concern to the health authorities was the incidence rate of fleas and head lice in an estate of houses owned by the Local Authority. Many complaints were received from schools and various medical sources. Treatments were made but reinfestation occurred soon afterwards. To prevent this reinfestation a special effort was made jointly by the Public Health Inspectors, Health Visitors and School Nurses.

A survey was made of the whole area and it was found that 17 houses were affected with fleas and 34 children and 1 adult with head lice. Using mainly the Fumovap technique the houses were all treated within a week using an insecticide with a prolonged residual effect. Simultaneously, the occupants were treated, the children were taken from school and the younger children by car to Hoghton Street Clinic. This treatment proved to be successful and negative reports have since been received from all sources, but reinfestation will certainly occur unless those affected maintain a sufficiently high standard of hygiene.

Hostel—The effect of the closure of the former common lodging house in Boundary Street continued to be felt by the Civic Welfare Services Department, the Police and the Probation Service. In the course of their work, the Public Health Inspectors came across former inmates of the hostel living under worse conditions than they had had in Boundary Street. It is hoped that some better accommodation might become available for homeless men, including temporary accommodation for discharged prisoners.

Caravans

Number of licensed sites for holiday caravans		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4
Total number of caravans permitted	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	113
Three of these sites are in use.						

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The mortuary facilities in the town at Duke Street Cemetery, cannot be regarded as of the type and standard required in a modern county borough. The buildings are old and have the disadvantage that the post-mortem room is separated by some distance from the mortuary so that it has proved to be difficult to screen the premises adequately. The provision of a modern mortuary is planned when the financial situation improves.

During the year 263 bodies were received at the mortuary and, of these, 227 were submitted to a post-mortem examination.

FACTORIES

Sections 1 to 7 of the 1961 Factories Act are administered by local authorities in all factories where mechanical power is not used, and Section 7 is administered by them in all factories.

Working conditions such as cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors are dealt with under these sections of the Act and sanitary conveniences are referred to specifically in Section 7 of the Act.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of inspections
Factories (other than domestic factories) where motive power is not employed	10	20
Factories where motive power is employed	351	271
Outworkers employed in finishing of wearing apparel	4	2
No. of building sites inspected	35	28

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Work done during year 1969

	Type of Property			
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural		
Number of Properties in District	34,049	29		
Total Number of Properties Inspected following Notification	1,640	4		
Number Infested by (i) Rats	210	4		
(ii) Mice	381	_		
Number of Properties Inspected for other Reasons	142	30		
Number Infested by (i) Rats	95	27		
(ii) Mice	29	_		

The work involved in dealing with the above mentioned properties resulted in 2,342 visits being made by the Rodent Officer and Public Health Inspectors.

Every infestation was dealt with, or supervised by members of the staff of the department, and all re-infestations treated similarly.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Summary of Complaints and Visits made during year 1969:—

Nuisances		Train o						
Choked and defective drains 139 Housing defects 245 Ditches and watercourses 3 Smoke emission 32 Noise 98 Other nuisances 1,214 Total No. of complaints ACTION TAKEN: Notices served and results in nuisances abated: Served Preliminary, 299 Statutory, 62 Abated Preliminary, 205 Statutory, 57 VISITS— To Premises: Dwellinghouses 5,372 Shops 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389		uisa	nces					
Housing defects 245 Ditches and watercourses 3 Smoke emission 32 Noise 98 Other nuisances 1,214 Total No. of complaints 1,731 ACTION TAKEN: Notices served and results in nuisances abated: Served Preliminary, 299 Statutory, 62 Abated Preliminary, 205 Statutory, 57 VISITS— To Premises: 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: 7 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389		40.0						120
Ditches and watercourses 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Smoke emission 32 Noise 98 98 Other nuisances 1,214 Total No. of complaints 1,731 Action Taken: Notices served and results in nuisances abated: Served Preliminary, 299 Statutory, 62 Abated Preliminary, 205 Statutory, 57			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Noise Other nuisances 98 Other nuisances 1,214 Total No. of complaints 1,731 ACTION TAKEN: Notices served and results in nuisances abated: Served Preliminary, 299 Statutory, 62 Abated Preliminary, 205 Statutory, 57 VISITS— To Premises: 5,372 Shops 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	0 1		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Other nuisances 1,214 Total No. of complaints 1,731 ACTION TAKEN: Notices served and results in nuisances abated:			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Total No. of complaints 1,731	0.1	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
ACTION TAKEN: Notices served and results in nuisances abated: Served Preliminary, 299 Statutory, 62 Abated Preliminary, 205 Statutory, 57	Other nuisances	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,214
Served Abated Preliminary, 299 Statutory, 57 VISITS— To Premises: 372 Dwellinghouses 5,372 Shops 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389		7	Total No	o. of co	omplair	its	• • •	1,731
Served Abated Preliminary, 299 Statutory, 57 VISITS— To Premises: 372 Dwellinghouses 5,372 Shops 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389								
VISITS— To Premises: 5,372 Shops 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	Served Preliminary,	299		Statuto	ory, 62	eated:		
To Premises: 5,372 Dwellinghouses 5,372 Shops 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	1100000 1101111111111111111111111111111		'	otatate	,1,5,0,			
Dwellinghouses 5,372 Shops 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	Visits—							
Shops 2,318 Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389								
Offices 84 Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	Dwellinghouses	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	5,372
Factories and workshops 320 Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	Shops	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2,318
Dairies 211 Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	Offices	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	84
Food preparing premises 2,453 Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	Factories and workshops	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	320
Ice Cream premises 130 Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: 464 Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	Dairies	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		211
Ice Cream premises	Food preparing premises	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2,453
Other premises 3,078 Total No. of Visits 13,966 Regarding: Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		130
Regarding: Drainage	· ·	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	3,078
Regarding: Drainage	-							
Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389		ר	Total No	o. of V	isits	• • •	• • •	13,966
Drainage 464 Conversion of closets 138 Ditches and watercourses Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	D 1'							
Conversion of closets								464
Ditches and watercourses 7 Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389	<u> </u>	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Rats, mice and other vermin 1,862 The Housing Acts 1,389		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
The Housing Acts 1,389			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	0.1
		nin	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Rent Acts 11		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
	Rent Acts	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	11
Food Hygiene Regulations 3,287		8	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Milk Regulations 224	_	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Food 535		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Other matters 2,991	Other matters	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2,991

Food and Drug Samples—Year 1969									
Samples obta	INED	FOR BA	ACTERIC	LOGICA	L Exam	MINATIO	ON—		
Milk	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	281
Ice Cream		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	36
Other Food	8	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	19
Water	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	37
		0		Γotal No		amples	• • •		373
SAMPLES OBTAINED	FOR	СНЕМІ	CAL A	NALYSIS-					(0
Milk	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	69
Ice Cream	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	28
Other Food	• • •			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	80
	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	26
Rag Flock,		• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	7
Rainwater &	x Atr	nosphe	ric De	posit	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	11
Total No. of Samples								221	

Legal Proceedings under Food and Drugs Act									
Offence	FINE	Costs							
Mouldy Sausages	£20	£9							

Rag Flock and Other Filling Material Act, 1951

Ten premises are registered under this Act for the use of rag flock and other filling materials in the upholstering of articles of furniture. There are now no premises in the Borough in which such materials are manufactured, or stored in bulk.

Seven samples of the materials in use were taken and submitted for analysis, and all proved to be satisfactory.

CLEAN AIR

There were 32 complaints regarding nuisances from smoke. All were investigated and recommendations made. No legal proceedings were instituted.

There are indications that the national campaign for a really clean atmosphere is slowly succeeding. The problem of industrial smoke in Southport is not large and it follows that the vast majority of our atmospheric pollution must come from domestic chimneys.

The open fire, burning coal, cannot be operated without making smoke. It is also the dirtiest and most wasteful method of space-heating.

Houses built after August, 1964, are not eligible for a grant if firegrates have to be converted to smokeless combustion at a later date. The occupiers of all new houses should, therefore, make certain that their firegrates are of the approved type.

Two further Smoke Control Areas adjoining the existing one in Fylde Road, were surveyed and costed. The Local Authority resolved that Smoke Control Orders should be made in respect of these areas, and these were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. Although the cost involved was very small, the Ministry requested the Local Authority to withdraw these Orders "in view of the present economic situation," and this request was complied with.

Concern regarding supplies of solid smokeless fuel was felt, not only in Southport, but throughout the country. Some local authorities had to postpone the making of Smoke Control Areas because of the shortage of this type of fuel

The Chief Public Health Inspector would be glad to offer advice to any local resident who is contemplating installing a new space-heating appliance.

HOUSING

General—The number of inhabited houses was 28,165.

The following table shows the number of houses built during the period 1960 to 1969, plus additional accommodation made available as a result of adaptations and additions to existing properties:

Year	1960	1961		1963			1966		1968	1969
Number of houses built	115	102	255		298	549	416	283	251	201

In addition 54 flats have been built and there are 160 new houses under construction.

Rent Acts—There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

Under this legislation it is a criminal offence unlawfully to evict a person from a dwelling, and/or to harass tenants with the object of driving them out of a dwelling. Proceedings were instituted in one case under this Act, when the owner of the house was fined f.15 for turning a family out into the street.

Overcrowding—The number of complaints regarding alleged overcrowding received during the year was 11. In the instances where overcrowding was found to occur the matter was referred to the Housing Department requesting that assistance be granted.

Demolition and Closing Orders—The task of dealing with the houses in the Borough which appear to be unfit for human habitation continued and during 1969 24 houses were represented to the Health Committee. The formal procedure prescribed by the Housing Acts, was commenced in respect of 22 houses.

The new Housing Act, 1969 considerably increased the size of scope of Improvement Grants, with the object of encouraging the owners of older houses to prolong the life of the houses by carrying out repairs and improvements. The Act also makes it possible for landlords to obtain a better return on their property, after they have brought it up to a reasonable standard. It is hoped that many landlords will take advantage of these new incentives.

Improvements—Seven representations under Section 19, Housing Act, 1964, were received from the tenants of individual houses, (not being houses in Improvement Areas), requiring the Local Authority to exercise their powers to secure the improvement of the houses by the provision of the five standard amenities.

To this end, 6 Preliminary Notices and 4 Immediate Improvement Notices were served. Landlords' Undertakings were accepted in 4 cases.

In the No. 1 Improvement Area, containing 31 houses, the work of installing the amenities continued.

Legal Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936									
Offence	FINE	Costs							
Housing Repairs—		8 Guineas							

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections during year 1969

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the Year	Total Number of Registered Premises at End of year	Number of Registered Premises Receiving a General Inspection during the year
Offices	3 16 —	263 730 43	8 84 —
Fuel Storage Depots	1	8	
Totals	22	1,160	97

Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises—300.

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered premises by workplace.

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices Retail Shops Wholesale departments and Warehouses Catering Establishments open to the public Canteens Fuel storage depots	2,082 3,641 403 { 1,516 32
Totals	7,674
Males	2,809
Females	4,865

On the whole, the Act is well received by occupiers of offices and shops, and no serious difficulties are encountered.

Hoists and Lifts—The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations came into force. These require that all hoists and lifts in premises to which the Act applies should be examined at regular intervals by a "competent person". If any defects are found the competent person must notify the Local Authority, and it then becomes the responsibility of the Public Health Inspectors to see that the defects are remedied forthwith. Two inspectors attended a Ministy course in this connection. During the year ten notifications were received, and all the defects were quickly corrected.

Accidents reported during the year 1969

	NI of	No.	Results following Investigation						
Class of Workplace	No. of Accidents Reported	Requiring Investi- gation	Prosecu- tion	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action Required			
Offices	1	1	-	_	1				
Retail Shops	12	11		4		7			
Catering Establish- ments Canteens					_				
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses and Fuel Storage Depots	4	2				2			
TOTALS	19	14		4	1	9			

Animal Boarding Establishments—The purpose of the Act, is to control such establishments by licence, which must be renewed annually. Matters covered include: accommodation, overcrowding, exercising facilities, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, food, drink, bedding, control of infection, fire precautions and the keeping of a register. During 1969, 4 licences were granted.

Riding Establishments

The Act introduces a system for licensing riding establishments and makes it an offence to keep such an establishment without a licence. The Act is not a public health measure. It is designed to prevent suffering to horses. The premises and the horses therein are inspected regularly by a veterinary surgeon.

By the end of the year 3 such licences had been issued.

Houses in Multiple Occupation—The Housing Act, 1961, and the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962, gave powers to local authorities to improve conditions in houses of this type, as follows:—

to prevent overcrowding;

to secure adequate facilities for the number of persons living in such a house;

to secure a proper standard of management.

Informal action to improve conditions in this type of house continued during the year.

Action in connection with overcrowding and inadequate facilities is comparatively straightforward, but the securing of a proper standard of management is extremely difficult. Far too many people buy large, empty houses in good neighbourhoods and proceed to convert them into houses in multiple occupation, without realising the very serious responsibility which they are incurring. Inability properly to manage such houses results in the production of slums.

NOISE ABATEMENT

During the year 98 complaints were received regarding noise, and all were carefully investigated. In the large majority of cases it was found that the noise complained of did not constitute a statutory nuisance. Many people are under the impression that any audible noise from, for example, a factory must be a public health nuisance, regardless of the fact that the noise in question may be considerably less than the normal background level of noise in the neighbourhood. A certain amount of noise is inevitable from any factory. It is quite a common occurrence for people to buy or rent houses immediately adjoining a large, busy factory, and then proceed to complain about the quite reasonable noise level from the factory. One point which caused some surprise during the year concerned the number of people who are obviously disturbed by a constant noise of low frequency, whereas the general opinion seems to be that this is the type of noise least likely to give rise to complaint.

Persons who are disturbed by the barking of dogs are advised to call at their nearest police station and ask for a "barking-dog form", which contains instructions as to the correct procedure to be followed.



SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drugs Acts—Records, 1964—1969

	N	umber	est to see the second	An	Analytical Results of Samples				pə	
Year		inter of		Number genuine			Number adulterated*			of adulterated
rear	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Ratio (%) samples ad
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	0 9 5 7 2 3	261 271 228 213 192 159	261 280 233 220 194 162	0 8 5 7 1 2	221 226 206 198 172 141	221 234 211 205 173 143	0 1 0 0 1 1	40 45 22 15 20 18	40 46 22 15 21 19	15·32 16·4 9·4 6·8 10·8 11·7

^{*}Certified by the Public Analyst as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity.

Number of samples taken for Bacteriological Examination—Year 1969

Nature of	Nu		oles and Specinological exami		
Samples and Specimens	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total for the year
Ice Cream Milk Other Foods Town's Water	 66 10 1	17 64 7 4	19 48 8	 65 1	36 243 25 6
TOTALS	77	92	75	66	310

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

There are 214 registered distributors of milk in the Borough, but as dealers in milk are only required to be registered by an appropriate Authority in one district, the number of persons selling milk in Southport exceeds this number.

Holders of licences registered to sell designated milk now hold such a licence for five years, but regular inspections are made of the premises, and samples of milk for chemical, bacteriological and biological examination are frequently submitted for the prescribed tests.

Samples of Milk taken during the Year 1969

For Bacteriological Examination

Class of Milk	Number of		Number of Samples		
CLASS OF WILK	Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised	183	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	181 169	1	
Sterilised	23	Turbidity	18	2	
Untreated	31	Methylene Blue	26	2	
		Totals	394	5	

For Biological Examination

Designation	No. of Samples	Tests Applied	Results Positive
Untreated	31	Ring Test for Br. Abortus Guinea Pig Inoculation for Br. Abortus	2 1
		Guinea Pig Test for R. Burneti Totals	3

The methylene blue test is an indication of the keeping quality of the milk which is greatly influenced by the manner in which it is handled during production at the farm and subsequently.

Where unsatisfactory samples were obtained, the premises were inspected and the equipment tested with a view to finding the source of the failure. In every case where such milk samples were obtained from producers outside the Borough, the information was submitted to the appropriate Authority.

Of the 68 samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis, 2 were reported as not complying with the prescribed standard laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. These results show that 2.94% of the milk sampled failed to comply with the standard, and indicates that vigilance is still required in respect of the production and sale of this very valuable food, to protect the consumers' interests. In addition very great care is necessary to ensure that it is 'safe' to drink, in spite of the fact that all liquid milk in England now is from Tuberculin Tested herds.

Brucella Abortus—The organisms which cause this very unpleasant disease are still prevalent in milk emphasising that, despite the fact that bovine tuberculosis has been virtually eliminated, the heat treatment of milk is still highly desirable.

FOOD INSPECTION

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during year 1969

Particulars	Cattle (exclg.) Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number of animals killed and inspected	1,239	16		2,739	19,165
RESULTS All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:					
Number of whole carcases condemned				2	189
Number of carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	340	8	_	379	381

Summary of Meat and Other Articles of Food which were found to be diseased or unwholesome during year 1969

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork	18	5	6
Fish Poultry, Game and Rabbits Tinned Goods Fruit Miscellaneous	8	1	16
Total	26	6	22

Whenever possible, meat was sent for salvage and conversion into useful substances. The remaining diseased or unsound food was destroyed.

The whole of the food listed was voluntarily surrendered, and no legal action was necessary to safeguard public health.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

The persons and firms who use the Public Abattoir were again reminded that the Abattoir is due to close on the 31st March, 1970.

In 1969, the total number of animals slaughtered was 23,159, compared with 21,482 in 1968 and 21,802 in 1967.

FOOD HYGIENE

The education of food handlers has been continued and the following table clearly indicates the support that has been received from the food trade.

Attendances at Food Hygiene Classes

				Number attended 1969	Totals
Trade				Elementary Course	to Date
Bakers and Confectioners			• • •	16	224
Butchers and Meat Producers		• • •	• • •		68
Catering I		• • •	• • •	13	469
Catering II		• • •	• • •	35	341
Fish Fryers and Fishmongers	• • •	• • •			26
Fruiterers and Greengrocers		• • •			5
Food and Fruit Preserving			•••	13	557
Grocers	• • •	• • •		14	204
Ice Cream and Dairymen		• • •			40
Nurseries		• • •	• • •	8	140
Others	• • •	• • •	• • •	11	100
Totals	•••	• • •	•••	110	2,174

Notes: Catering I — Guest houses, cafes and hotels.

Catering II — School Meals Service, canteens and hospitals.

Though the taking of examinations is voluntary, of the 1,490 students (Elementary Course) who have done so, 1,039 were successful.

No student sat for the Certificate Examination in Food Handling conducted by the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene but, of the 88 candidates who have taken this examination in previous years, 84 were successful.

Premises—During the year the occupiers of food premises carried out routine maintenance and cleansing work. The existing standard is satisfactory and it is gratifying to report that food traders make every effort to improve their accommodation and equipment. In the food industry equipment is constantly wearing out and in need of renewal and caterers continue to co-operate in these matters.

Vermin Infestation—Rat and mice infestation continues to be minimal. It is difficult to eradicate these pests permanently as re-infestation occurs. An increasing number of food traders take out contracts with firms specialising in the destruction of pests, and their efforts combined with those of the Department, ensure relative freedom from infestation.

Complaints—Exactly 50% of complaints regarding unsound food were caused by the failure of the food trader to enforce an adequate system of stock rotation. Commenting on this same problem in my report for 1968, I stated "It is surprising how many food traders—some of many years standing—have no idea of the shelf life of the products which they are offering for sale". I regret to have to state that little general improvement can be recorded. When food traders are found to have out-of-condition foods on display they are very receptive to the advice given to them and it is gratifying that one rarely meets with second offences from traders who have been warned. Against this, however, it must be understood that there are very many food shops in the area and so other instances of failure to supervise the condition of the stocks of food continue to occur. I feel that the time has come when the sale of food which is unfit due to inadequate supervision by the shop keeper should be treated with the full severity of the legal powers which are available.

Refrigeration—Refrigerated display cabinets are increasing in popularity. They are a valuable asset in food shops provided always that they are used with intelligence and with full regard to the known principles involved in the use of such equipment.

Here again stock rotation is of paramount importance. Refrigeration does not kill germs, it merely makes them inactive and, of course, no degree of coldness will make good a product which has begun to deteriorate.

Frozen Poultry—Widespread publicity has been given to the potential danger from frozen chickens. The broiler industry has made tremendous strides in the last few years, producing many millions of birds per annum. In order to do this, a line system is in operation, in which birds enter alive, are stunned, bled, washed and de-feathered. The line of hooks travels on, successive workers taking out various organs. Then the birds are passed through a bath containing a sterilising fluid prior to being packed and frozen hard. It is widely known that germs of the Salmonella group are frequently found in the intestines of fowls and evisceration must be carried out at speed so as not to interfere with the flow of production. It is not surprising that the Salmonellae find their way out of the intestines and on to the carcase of the bird. Remembering that refrigeration does not kill germs it is clear that a high percentage of pre-packed frozen poultry is contaminated. The only protection which can be given by the housewife is to ensure that the bird is cooked completely. As a frozen bird takes longer to cook than one in unfrozen condition, it is essential that frozen poultry should be thoroughly and completely thawed out prior to cooking. This defrosting will take twelve house at normal (not warm) room temperature. Cooking should be very thorough, with adequate heat penetration into every part of the bird.

Premises—Food traders have not been slow to make use of modern, labour-saving equipment. On the whole, food shops today are in good structural condition and are more attractive to customers than ever before. Advances in cleaning technique have made it possible to achieve a much higher standard of cleanliness than in the past. In fact, cleansing agents are so numerous that confusion can arise because of the abundance of available materials.

During the year under review a great effort has been made to encourage traders to inaugurate an adequate routine involving the use of combined detergent/sterilisers and the Public Health Inspectors have been well received when they have offered guidance in this most important field of food hygiene.

It was first necessary to demonstrate the existence of germs on the equipment and utensils used by the food handlers, and to do this the Food and Drugs Officer co-operated with the District Public Health Inspectors using the Agar technique.

The Agar technique utilises a sterile solid growth media which, when brought into contact with the equipment and utensils picks up any contamination present, and on incubation, clearly indicates this by the germ growth on the surface of the media.

Specimens were taken in the presence of the food handlers so that they could see precisely what was done. The specimens were than incubated at 30°C. (blood heat) for twentyfour hours and were than collected and taken to the shop so that the growth results could be seen by the shopkeeper. From the results, constructive guidance was then given regarding a cleansing routine using a suitable detergent/steriliser.

As similar types of equipment were dealt with in different shops, e.g. wooden working surfaces, cutting blocks, surfaces of laminated plastic, knives, slicers, etc., it was possible to assess the adequacy of the cleaning routine as applied to these various subjects. It was found that slicing machines, knives, etc., which are supposedly neglected by some food traders provided "medium-to-good" results. On the other hand, surfaces which are regarded as being easy to clean provided results which were far below expectations and this may be explained by the fact that certain surfaces look clean and therefore tend to be neglected.

The Inspectors concerned with this work found that their visits and activities provided great interest and were well received. Traders concerned have made great efforts to improve the bacteriological standards in their premises.

Our thanks are due to the Principal of the Technical College who allowed use of an incubator at the College. It is hoped, however, that the Department will be able to acquire its own incubator in the near future.

Summary of Food Hygiene Inspections for year 1969

Inspections										Number
Hotels, Restaurants Bakehouses		litchens		• • •		• • •				1,301 183
Butchers' Shops Confectioners' and Fried Fish Shops	Grocer		os	• • •	Retai	l Food	Shops	• • •	• • •	1,461
Fishmongers', Gree	ngroce	ers' and)					410
Public Houses, etc.									• • •	410
Miscellaneous	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •			• • •	146
			То	tal		• • •	• • •	• • •		3,501

THE SHRIMPING INDUSTRY

There has been no great change in this section of the Department's duties in relation to the supervision of food supplies, and the industry follows closely to its traditional methods.

The considerable improvements effected on the coming into force of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been maintained throughout the year.

Shrimping is carried out on ebb tides and as these are later each day the boiling and peeling processes are carried out at different times each day and into the night.

Supervision is consequently not easy, and it is known that the business of both boiling and peeling is being carried on in unregistered premises. A serious view is being taken of this and as warnings have not had the desired effect, prosecutions of offenders are to be considered by the Health Committee.

The shrimpers carry on their business very much in family units or groups, which may have some bearing on their objection to the establishment of a central or communal 'peeling' factory.

No change has been made in the Government's attitude to the peeling of shrimps on domestic premises which are registered with the local authority.

Twenty-nine wholesale premises are now registered under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, in addition to the houses at which shrimp peeling is permitted.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream is set out below:—

	PAR	TICULAR	RS					N	lumber
For the purpose of manufa	acture	and sa	le	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	20
For the purpose of sale		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	274
For the purpose of storage	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
			Тот	AL	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	296

The bacteriological quality of ice cream on sale in the Borough is indicated by the results recorded below.

Year									Pei	found to be unsatisfactory
1964		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	50.00
1965	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	37.00
1966	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	40.00
1967	• • •			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	21.73
1968	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	33.33
1969		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	55 · 55

The figure of 55.55% of unsatisfactory samples is not a fair indication of the standard of ice cream on sale in the Borough. In recent years it has been found that the wrapped product manufactured by the large ice-cream firms invariably passes the test. Consequently, in 1969, the number of samples taken of this type was reduced, and more attention was paid to the "soft freeze" variety.

The problems presented by the recent increase in the use of the "Soft Freeze" machine are due mainly to the inadequate cleansing and sterilising of the working parts. The cleansing and sterilising procedure is both time consuming and of a technical nature and the persons operating these machines are very often not properly instructed.

Due to constant sampling and supervision of general cleansing and sterilising practices by Public Health Inspectors, the general standard has improved somewhat, but still leaves a great deal to be desired.

In all instances where samples have failed the tests recommended to ensure a high standard, every effort has been made to help the producer to discover any fault in the method of manufacture. Where unsatisfactory samples have been obtained from manufacturers outside the Borough, the appropriate authority has been informed.

Thirty six samples of ice cream were procured and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The Ministry of Health Provisional Grading of Ice Cream is divided into four grades as follows:—

- GRADE I the ice cream, after incubation, does not decolourise Methylene Blue in 4 hours.
- GRADE II the ice cream, after incubation, decolourises Methylene Blue in 2 hours to 4 hours.
- GRADE III the ice cream, after incubation, decolourises Methylene Blue in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to 2 hours.
- GRADE IV the ice cream, after incubation, decolourises Methylene Blue immediately.

Grades I and II are regarded as satisfactory; Grades III and IV as unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the gradings of the samples examined:—

Ice Cream Samples—Results for Year 1969

	GRADES													
	Mobiles Premises													
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV							
_	1	2	1	9	1	7	8							
	_			3	2		2							
	I		Mobiles I II III	Mobiles I II III IV	Mobiles I II III IV I	Mobiles Prem I II III IV I II — 1 2 1 9 1	Mobiles Premises I II III IV I II III — 1 2 1 9 1 7							

Soft Ice Cream ...
Other Ice Cream ...

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1969

Telephone No. Southport 5523.

Health Department,

2 Church Street, Southport.



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EDUCATION COMMITTEE AS AT THE

31st December, 1969

The Mayor, Alderman W. Prescott

Councillor T. R. Glover (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. E. M. Monk (Senior Deputy Chairman)

Councillor E. J. Downs, E.R.D., T.D., (Junior Deputy Chairman)

Alderman Mrs. B. Pogson

Councillor C. I. Anderson

Councillor L. Goldwater

Councillor R. Greenall

Councillor Mrs. J. Leech

Councillor Mrs. J. Lilley

Councillor P. L. Mardon

Councillor R. B. Tomlinson

Councillor R. M. Watson

Councillor E. White

Councillor F. J. Wilde

Mr. G. F. Dixon

The Rev. E. Formby

The Rev. D. S. Noel

Dr. D. G. Pritchard

Miss M. I. Randall

The Rev. Canon A. Thompson

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE SENIOR STAFF,

(in post on 31st December, 1969—*indicates part-time staff)

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

School Medical Officer

School Medical Officer

Eye Clinic

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Skin Clinic

Child Guidance Clinic

Principal Dental Officer

Dental Officer

Dental Officer

Consultant Orthodontist

Principal Nursing Officer

Senior Physiotherapist

Educational Psychologist

G. N. M. WISHART, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

ANNA I. DAVISON, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H.

MARGARET C. FELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.

KATHLEEN ABRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B.

*C. S. L. PEIRIS, F.R.C.S.(E), D.O. (Eng.), M.B. (Cey).

*R. V. TRACY-FORSTER, F.R.C.S., M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

*A. Roby Jones, M.D.

*J. M. NAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.M.

W. L. ROTHWELL, L.D.S. (Liv.)

P. L. Heathcote, L.D.S. (Liv).

J. B. LEECH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

*H. POGREL, L.D.S. (Liv.), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), D.ORTHO.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Miss E. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.

Mrs. V. A. MACLEOD, M.C.S.P.

P. N. FORSHAW, B.A. (Hon.), D.E.P., C.Ed.

Principal School Medical Officer's Annual Report

FOR 1969

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

A great deal of valuable work has been carried out amongst Southport school children during 1969 in spite of considerable staffing difficulties. Young doctors have little opportunity to learn about the School Health Service during their early training and the post graduate years they usually spend in hospital. They do not realise the scope of the professional work offered in this field of medicine, and since financial rewards tend to be less than those obtainable in general medical practice and in hospital practice, few able young doctors wish to make a career in the School Health Service.

It is also disappointing to have to report that the Authority has been unable to fill the vacancy for a Speech Therapist so that almost no treatment of this kind has been available for Southport children with speech defects during the year.

The main object of the service is to ensure that every child's health is supervised by medical and nursing staff so that disease is prevented and illness or disability treated as quickly as possible. Particular attention is given to the testing of eyesight and hearing, since these senses are so important to the process of learning.

The incidence of most notifiable infectious diseases in schools is not now a major problem owing to the advances made in preventive medicine. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis is carried out as a routine in infancy or during school years and is now accepted by most parents. Further factors influencing the situation are the good standards of hygiene which modern buildings make possible, and the satisfactory level of nutrition of the great majority of the children in the area during their growing years. Much, however, remains to be done in the field of infectious disease control: though vaccination of young girls against German Measles (Rubella) is likely to become a routine measure in the fairly near future, we are still at a loss to prevent many of the common virus infections which are the cause of much absence from school.

A new Government sponsored body, The Health Education Council Ltd., has come into being and should give impetus to the teaching of Health Education. This subject is particularly important in preventive medicine, and more emphasis is being placed upon it during the training of teachers in Universities and Colleges of Education than was formerly the case. Visits by school children to day nurseries, child health centres, schools for mentally handicapped children and similar institutions arouse interest in community and social problems which can be used to advantage in health education.

We have to acknowledge that modern medical and surgical treatment can save the lives of certain children but only at the expense of severe permanent physical or mental disability. Because of this and the declared intention of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board to develop Hawkshead Hospital for geriatric patients only, it has been necessary to consider the building of a new school for physically handicapped children. At present these children attend the school at Hawkshead Hospital as day pupils. It is the policy in

the town to provide education for a handicapped child within an ordinary school so far as possible, but there are sufficient numbers who cannot be catered for in this way to make the need for adequate accommodation for them essential in the future. Discussions on this subject were not completed by the end of the year.

It has been pleasing to see the progress in the building of Presfield School which will be a great asset in helping children with some special kinds of handicap.

I should like to record my grateful thanks to the members of the Council, to my medical colleagues in the town, to the staff of the department and to the teachers for their support and help during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

G. N. M. WISHART,

Principal School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The school health service is largely an advisory and preventive medical one. When treatment other than of a minor kind is necessary, this is usually arranged through the family doctor or hospital services: there are excellent liaison arrangements between these three services. In the case of behavioural and emotional problems, the school doctor, because of his easy access to the child's teacher, may be in a particularly favourable position to help.

The number of children on the register of the Education Authority is listed below. The figure for the previous year is given for comparison.

					Year 1968	Year 1969
Primary School Secondary Schools	• • •	 	• • •	• • •	7,518 4,497	7,641 4,674
					12,015	12,315

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

As usual all schools were visited during the year and parents were notified of the time and place of medical inspections and invited to attend.

Child welfare centre premises and church halls were used when conditions in school were unsuitable.

The method used in previous years was continued, ensuring that children are examined by a school medical officer at least three times during their school lives, viz:—

- (a) Every pupil admitted for the first time to a maintained school is inspected as soon as possible after admission.
- (b) Every pupil attending a maintained primary school is inspected during the last year of his attendance at that school.
- (c) Every pupil attending a maintained secondary school is inspected during the last full year of his attendance at that school.

The number of children inspected in each age group is given below.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS—									
Entrants	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	923
Leavers	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	883
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—	-								
Leavers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	728
Additional Medical	INSPECTION	NS (All	Schoo	ls)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	688
	TOTAL	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3222

The Nursery School at Crossens and the Hawkshead Hospital Special School were visited each term.

The percentage of parents attending with their children at examinations is given below.

PRIMARY SCHOOL	OLS									
Entrants	• • •			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	81.7%
Leavers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	65.9%
SECONDARY SCI	HOOLS-									
Leavers	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	13.3%
ADDITIONAL M	EDICAL	INSPEC	TIONS ((All Sc	hools)	• • •		• • •	• • •	57.1%

Defects found at Routine Medical Inspections.

Below are the numbers of children in each age group found to require treatment.

	Primary Entrants	Schools Leavers		Additional Inspections (all schools)	Totals
Number of children examined	923	883	728	688	3222
Number of children requiring treatment	97	101	63	62	323
Percentage requiring treatment	10.5	11 · 4	8.6	9.0	10.0

A detailed list of all defects is to be found in the tables at the end of this report.

Before the school medical examination every child is inspected annually by the school nurse. Any pupil found to have a defect is later seen by a school medical officer, in addition to the children already listed for medical inspection. This year the number of children examined by the school nurses was 12,022 and of these 36 were referred for further examination, together with 1,057, from last year's medical inspection.

CLINICS

Nurses Treatment Clinic—These clinics are open every week day and arrangements for treatment ensure that every effort is made to reduce waiting time and time lost from school.

During the year, 5,771 attendances were made by children—4,923 at 2 Church Street Clinic, 542 at Lincoln House Clinic, and 306 at Ainsdale Clinic.

Minor Ailments Clinic—This is a weekly clinic at which children and parents are seen by the school medical officers. Parents are advised about their children and if further investigation is required, they are referred to hospital with the knowledge and consent of the child's general medical practitioner. The number of children seen at this clinic during the year was 1,515, and these children made 2,265 attendances. 29 cases were referred to the Southport Infirmary for further investigation, 14 to the Promenade Hospital, and 1 to the Childrens Hospital at Alder Hey.

69 children were referred to the Casualty Department at the Southport Infirmary by the school medical officers and the clinic nurses.

During the year 63 alarms were supplied to enuretic school children. The majority of these children were cured or showed great improvement after using this apparatus.

Eye Clinic—During the year, 804 attendances were made at this clinic. 188 new cases were examined and 421 children attended for observation of progress from previous years. 274 children had spectacles prescribed for them and 83 children were referred to the Southport Infirmary for operative and orthoptic treatment.

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic—In 1969, 385 attendances were made at this clinic. 353 new cases were examined and 12 children attended for observation of progress from previous years. 117 cases were admitted to the Promenade Hospital for the removal of tonsils and/or adenoids, 6 for mastoidectomy and 107 for other forms of treatment.

Children who may have any loss of hearing are referred to the School for The Partially Hearing, Birkdale, or to the University Department for the Deaf in Manchester, for special examination.

Audiometric sweep testing of 5-year olds was carried out in all primary schools by the school nurses. Children who failed the test were invited to attend the school clinic for re-testing by one of the school medical officers. 1,573 children were tested in school; 90 were referred to a school medical officer for further testing; 23 children were kept under observation and 30 were found to require treatment. The majority of these children were referred to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist and were treated by him. Further audiometric testing was carried out after treatment to make sure that the hearing had improved.

Skin Clinic—During the year, 335 attendances were made. 63 new cases were examined and 59 were seen for observation of progress from previous years.

Chiropody Clinic—This clinic provided a service for the treatment of verrucae, corns and similar afflictions.

During the year, 1,126 attendances were made and 213 new cases were examined. At the end of the year 19 children were atttending for treatment.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic—Children were referred from the chest clinic, the paediatric clinic of the Southport Infirmary, the school minor ailments clinic, routine medical inspections and by general medical practitioners.

28 school children were treated at 2 Church Street and made 337 attendances. 16 children were treated at Lincoln House and made 291 attendances. 26 children were treated at Ainsdale and made 261 attendances.

Orthopaedic and Remedial Exercises Clinic—Children were referred by the school medical officers and from the school children's consultant orthopaedic clinic at the Promenade Hospital.

255 children made 3,720 attendances during the year at 2 Church Street, 77 children made 980 attendances at Lincoln House and 67 children made 539 attendances at Ainsdale.

In addition, group physiotherapy sessions are held once a week at Hawkshead Hospital Special School and 1811 group attendances were made during the year.

14 cases were referred to the Promenade Hospital for Consultant opinion. The physiotherapist attended this orthopaedic clinic, so that good liaison was maintained between the hospital and this department.

Speech Therapy—In spite of repeated advertisements it has not been possible to obtain the service of a Speech Therapist. Every effort is being made to fill this vacancy by offering an increased salary for the post.

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

Dr. Naylor, the Consultant Child Psychiatrist, has asked me to include the following:—

"There has been a steady call on the service of the clinic and I have been very ably assisted by Mrs. Winter, the Psychiatric Social Worker, and have valued the services of Mr. Forshaw, the Educational Psychologist, who was appointed in February, 1969.

It has become increasingly clear that many of our problems are caused or aggravated by socio-economic conditions and, whilst using the team approach, we have endeavoured to form good relationships with other agencies including the Health Visitors, Children's and Housing Department staff and have found a good measure of co-operation from them.

I think it should be pointed out that a child guidance service cannot function in isolation from the community, and that when it has been impossible to improve the social conditions I have had to resort to making special recommendations for residential placements outside the town."

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Physically Handicapped Children—The work in the Hawkshead Hospital Special School deserves mention. Though the majority of the pupils are children from other areas who are resident in the hospital, day scholars from Southport are also taught there. This has been of great benefit to the town and has meant that children, who otherwise would have had to be educated at residential special schools, have been able to stay at home and that our own medical staff have been able to follow their progress. Some of these children were seriously physically handicapped and required the support and encouragement which their parents were able to give them in the circumstances. Transport is provided for the majority of these children. The staff do all in their power to make the school a happy and efficient one.

22 children with the following handicaps were receiving education in the school at the end of the year:—

Sex	Age (years)	Handicap
Boy	5 5 7 8 8 8 9 10 10 10 10 11 12 12 12 5 6 6 7 7 8 11	Cerebral palsy Spastic paralysis Haemophilia Diplegia Haemophilia Right sided hemiplegia Spina bifida Spastic paralysis Muscular dystrophy Asthma Diplegia Congenital heart disease Cerebral tumour Muscular dystrophy Congenital deformity of urethra Myelomeningocoele Encephalocoele Spastic paralysis Right sided hemiplegia Congenital absence of sacrum Congenital absence of sacrum Spastic

During the past year about ten of our severely handicapped children have been taken to the Victoria Baths by the physiotherapist for hydro-therapy. Most of these children are confined to wheel chairs or have muscular defects, and they get great joy from their visits to the baths. This is one time in the week when supported by the water their limbs can move freely. Voluntary help is given at these sessions by members of the Ladies Circle, and this service is greatly appreciated.

One child was receiving home tuition and six were at Residential Special Schools.

Partially Sighted Children—Two partially sighted Children were in residential schools.

Deaf and Partially Hearing Children—Two deaf and three partially hearing children were in residential schools. Ten children attended special schools for the partially hearing as day pupils.

Educationally Sub Normal Children—Seven children were receiving special education in residential schools at the end of the year.

The construction of a day special school has begun and pupils will be admitted in January 1971.

The nine 'Opportunity' Classes continued to do very good work during the year. In the present circumstances these classes admit children who are educationally subnormal as well as those retarded in their studies from a variety of causes, e.g., due to absence from school because of illness.

Maladjusted Children—There were two children in residential special schools for maladjusted pupils, and one a day pupil at the Hospital Special School.

PROTECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

There is good liaison between the School Health Service and the Hospital Service, and there is an adequate exchange of information regarding contacts of this disease.

Notifications—No cases of tuberculosis were found in school children during 1969.

B.C.G. Vaccination—The B.C.G. vaccination scheme against tuberculosis was continued as in previous years and was brought to the notice of all parents with children aged thirteen years and over in maintained and independent schools in the area.

The percentage of parents who failed to reply to the letter was 3.6% as against 3.0% in the previous year. These parents were visited by members of the health visiting staff, so that no effort was spared to bring to their notice the importance of vaccination against tuberculosis.

The following table shows statistics for the last five years.

Year	Acceptance Rate %	No. of children tested	Positive Skin Test	Negative Skin Test	Results not read due to absence %	No. Vaccinated
1965	83.3	882	14.0	82.3	3.7	710
1966	88.5	958	12.7	77.7	9.6	739
1967	91.0	964	15.7	78.6	5.7	749
1968	91.7	1012	20.7	72.7	6.6	727
1969	89.7	1052	18.3	76.9	4.8	803

A more detailed list is given in the statistical table at the end of the report.

Tuberculin Skin Testing of School Entrants—All new entrants to school were offered skin tests to find out if they had at any time been exposed to tuberculous infection.

The percentages of positive skin tests in five year old children whose parents wished the test to be carried out, (excluding those protected by previous B.C.G. vaccination) are shown below.

Year	1	No. positive	% positive
1965	819	9	1.1
1966	718	7	1.0
1967	834	14	1.7
1968	1025	21	2.1
1969	941	32	3.4

The children with positive tests, their parents and the remainder of the family, were offered a chest X-ray. This year, no new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were revealed by the X-rays taken.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications were as follows, with figures for 1968 for comparison:—

	1968	1969
Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Tuberculosis	176 45 12 —	79 15 — 1

Chicken Pox and Rubella (German Measles) are not now notifiable in Southport. The low incidence of measles in school children for 1969 no doubt reflects the value of the recently introduced measles vaccine.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK

Examination of school children for fitness to take part in p	ublic	
entertainment	• • •	7
Examination of school children for part-time employment	• • •	43
Children seen at 'follow-up' visits to schools by school nurses	• • •	328
Miscellaneous home visits by school nurses		1187

HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOL

Regular mothercraft classes were held at all the secondary modern schools at which girls attend, that is Meols Cop, Christ the King, Stanley and Birkdale.

The syllabus is comprehensive and includes hygiene, diet and nutrition of children, clothing and footwear, simple first-aid and home nursing, as well as practical classes in cot-making, baby bathing, dressing and feeding. The classes are very popular with the girls, and it is hoped that the knowledge gained will be useful to them in later life.

Talks have also been given by one of the Public Health Inspectors to Science Students in King George V Grammar School and in the High School for Girls.

SCHOOL MEALS

During the year, 1,535,043 meals were given to Southport school children. 9% of these meals were supplied free of charge under the assessment of income scheme. An average of 76% of children have dinner in school.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Principal School Dental Officer's Report, 1969.

The authorised professional establishment of one Principal School Dental Officer and two School Dental Officers has been maintained throughout the year.

A dental inspection has been carried out at each school during the year and in addition six schools have been re-inspected thus maintaining in some schools, a period of less than one year between inspections.

By arrangement with The General Dental Council and sponsored by The Fruit Producer's Association, a return visit of Pierre the Clown was arranged in May. Talks on oral hygiene were given by him in all junior and infant schools and they were enthusiastically received particularly as each child was given an apple and painting sheet at the end of his visit.

Throughout the year dental health has been stressed by the continued use of oral hygiene packs for new entrants to school, literature in the waiting rooms, posters and painting books taken to schools, pamphlets included with birthday cards sent to children attenting child health centres and an invitation to attend for dental examination at the age of three.

The various items for the dental health packs had previously been obtained separately and packed at the clinic by the dental surgery assistants. An offer was made by a firm to supply a slightly modified pack, made up for distribution and at a rate cheaper than by the purchase of the separate items. Their offer was accepted, which quite apart from the saving in cost, eliminated the time spent on producing the packs.

In the school dental service, the number of patients, who do not keep their appointments, is always a cause for some concern and can in fact mean a costly waste of time, but it would seem to be inevitable that such will be the case in a dental service that seeks out patients for treatment rather than vice-versa. Again to hope for the return of all permits for treatment, given out at school, would seem to be unrealistic, but an effort is made to follow up those patients who have previously attended the clinic and who fail to return a permit for various reasons. Arrangements have been made whereby, after a suitable length of time, a second permit is sent to their home pointing out that the first one was never received by the clinic. Perhaps some would say the patients were being pampered, but this would seem to be one way to try to avoid emergency treatment for toothache.

CLINICS AS AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1969

CHURCH STREET 46 HOGHTON STREET LINCOLN HOUSE	and Throat Clinic (fortnightly) **Remedial Exercises Clinic **Remedial Exercises Clinic **Remedial Exercises Clinic **Remedial Exercises Clinic **Remedial Exercises Clinic	io Clinic or Ailment Clinic ings Clinic	essings Clinic (Fortnightly) *Remedial Exercises Clinic or Clinic (Fortnightly)	essings Clinic colinic bestings Clinic colinic	(Fortnightly) *Artificial Sunlight Clinic *Artificial Sunlight Clinic *Artificial Sunlight Clinic *Remedial Exercises Clinic *Remedial Exercises Clinic	essings Clinic — Dental Clinic	Clinic *Psychiatric Clinic *Remedial Exercises Clinic Dental Clinic Dental Clinic	(fortnightly) *Remedial Exercises Clinic	Clinic *Artificial Sunlight Clinic *Artificial Sunlight Clinic *Artificial Sunlight Clinic *Remedial Exercises Clinic *Remedial Exercises Clinic *Remedial Exercises Clinic	essings Clinic Dental Clinic
2 CHURCH STREET	*Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic (fortnightly) Nurses' Dressings Clinic Dental Clinic	Doctors' Audio Clinic Doctors' Minor Ailment Clinic Nurses' Dressings Clinic Dental Clinic	*Eye Clinic Nurses' Dressings Clinic *Orthodontic Clinic (Fortnightly) Dental Clinic	*Orthopaedic (Periodically) Nurses' Dressings Clinic *Orthodontic Clinic Dental Clinic	*Eye Clinic (Fortnightly) Nurses' Dressings Clinic Dental Clinic	Nurses' Dressings Clinic Dental Clinic	*Chiropody Clinic Nurses' Dressings Clinic Dental Clinic	*Skin Clinic (fortnightly) Nurses' Dressings Clinic Dental Clinic	*Chiropody Clinic Nurses' Dressings Clinic Dental Clinic	Nurses' Dressings Clinic Dental Clinic
DAY	MONDAY a.m.	MONDAY p.m.	TUESDAY a.m.	TUESDAY p.m.	WEDNESDAY a.m.	WEDNESDAY p.m.	THURSDAY a.m.	THURSDAY p.m.	FRIDAY a.m.	FRIDAY p.m.

* By Appointment Only.

addition there are Physiotherapy sessions at the Ainsdale Child Health Centre on Monday morning and Wednesday and Friday afternoons. In

YEAR 1969

Statistics of Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary, and Secondary Schools, the Nursery School and the Hospital Special School.

PART I
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	No. of pupils Inspected (2)	Satisfactory (3)	Unsatisfactory (4)
1965 and later 1964 1963 1962	83 327 600 123	83 327 600 123	
1961 1960 1959	85 65 189	85 65 189	
1958 1957 1956 1955	561 307 70 537	560 307 70 537	- - -
TOTAL	3222	3221	1

Pupils found to Require Treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1965 and later 1964 1963 1962 1961 1960 1959 1958 1957 1956 1955 1954 and earlier	-4 5 2 6 2 1 2	9 21 65 10 5 9 13 67 38 3 52 13	9 25 69 11 5 9 13 71 40 4 54 13
Тотац	22	305	323

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections Number of re-inspections	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	 • • •	• • •	• • •	1186 2172
					w 12 - 2 - 1 - 1	Тот	AL	3358

PART I (cont.) INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or
other authorised persons
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued
(Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued
(Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)

PART II DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION

(a)—At Periodic Inspections

Defect or Dise	ase		Entrants	Senior Leavers	Others	TOTAL
Skin	• • •	T	5 5	4 3	9 7	18 15
Eyes—Vision Squint Other	•••	T O T	9 4 9 2 3 2	2 9 1 1	11 15 3 3 2 2	22 28 12 6
Other	• • •	T	2		2	6 4
Ears—Hearing Otitis Media Other	•••	T O T O T	28 3 3 9 1 4	1 2 — —	15 4 4 3 1	44 9 3 13 4 5
Nose and Throat	• • •	T	10 31	2 2	8 17	20 50
Speech	•••	T	4 12	=	<u></u>	4 18
Lymphatic Glands	• • •	T	7	_	1	8
Heart	•••	T	10	10	1 18	1 38
Lungs	• • •	T	14		2 10	2 26
Developmental—Hernia Other	• • •	T O T O	2 1 4 41	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> 20 51	2 1 25 94
Orthopaedic—Posture Feet Other		T O T O T	2 1 11 17 2 21	27 2 22 4 3 5	29 6 39 11 16 10	58 9 72 32 21 36
Nervous System—Epilepsy Other	•••	T O T	- 1	<u>1</u> <u>-</u> 5	2 2 1 6	3 2 1 12
Psychological—Development Stability	•••	T O T	$\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{6}$	= 1	7 2 5	1 10 2 12
Abdomen	• • •	T	1	1	1	2 2
Other	•••	T	9 18	10	5 17	14 45

PART II (cont.)

(b) At Special Inspections

	D	efects (or Disea	ases			Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
Skin		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	244	14
Eyes—Vision	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	2
Squint	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	5	1
Other	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	51	17
Ears—Hearing	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	34	47
Otitis M		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	14	
Other	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	27	6
Nose and Thro	at	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	44	17
Speech	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3	3
Lymphatic Gla	nds	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Heart	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		2	3
Lungs	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	6	6
Developmental- Hernia	• • •			• • •		• • •		1
Other	•••	* * *	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2	3
Orthopaedic—								
Posture	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3	_
Feet Other	• • •	• • •	* * *		• • •	• • •	20 175	6 74
Other	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	175	74
Nervous System	n—							
Epilepsy	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		
Other	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	1	
Psychological—								
Develop	ment	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	3	3
Stability	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4	7
Abdomen	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	16	5
Other	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	107	58
		0.00	To	OTALS	• • •	• • •	762	274

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint Errors of refraction (including squint)	172 511
Total	683
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	274

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

						Number of cases known to have been dealt with
for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••		68 117 45 527
Number of pupils in schools who are known provided with hearing aids— in 1969	wn to	have	been		Total	7 57
in previous years	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	15

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

					Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients dep	artmer	nts—			
Specialist Clinics	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	14 267
By Local Authority Medical Staff Pupils treated at school for postural defec	ets	• • •	• • •	• • •	
				Total	281

PART III (cont.)

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Part I)

										Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	Scalp Body	• • •		• • •		0 • •	• • •		• • •	3
Scabies		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	12
Impetigo Other skin dise	ases	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	34 538
									Total	587

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance C Maintained school children Pre-school children Private school children Lancashire County school childre	• • •	• • •	ool chi	 ldren	•••	Total	143 7 8 39

(For further details see Table VI)

SPEECH THERAPY

							Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	_

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils with minor ailments Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service	522
arrangements	_
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	803
Artificial Sunlight	70
Remedial Exercises	399
No. of 5 year old entrants who have had Skin Tests	941
Total	2735

PART IV SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

	Health Depart- ment	Lincoln House	Totals
Inspections (a) Number of pupils having a first inspection during the year (b) Number of those pupils found to require treatment (c) Number of pupils re-inspected during the year (d) Number of those pupils found to require treatment	7547 2828 3437 1626	4276 2575 2219 966	11823 5403 5656 2592
Number of individual pupils treated (i.e. first visits for treatment)	1818	862	2680
Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment or advice	5287	3430	8717
Half days devoted to:— (a) Visits to schools (Inspections and Health Education) (b) Treatment (including 71 Orthodontic Sessions)	79 718	27 407	106 1125
Fillings—(a) Permanent Teeth (b) Temporary Teeth	2545 1303	1176 1490	3721 2793
Total no. of fillings	3848	2666	6514
Number of Teeth filled—(a) Permanent Teeth (b) Temporary Teeth	2259 1234	1063 1323	3322 2557
Total no. of teeth filled	3493	2386	5879
Extractions—(a) Permanent Teeth (b) Temporary Teeth	434 1399	297 410	731 1809
Total no. of extractions	1833	707	2540
General Anaesthetic administered by Dental Officers	574	223	797
Orthodontics: (a) New Cases commenced (b) Cases completed (c) Cases discontinued (d) Total attendances	59 57 16 932	10 22 5 111	69 79 21 1043
Prosthetics—Number of dentures supplied	6	3	9
Other Operations (including X-rays, Prophylaxis, Teeth otherwise conserved, Root treatment, Inlays, Crowns, Dressings, etc.)	612	1076	1688

TABLE VI

CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

	S	outhport		Lanca County		
	School C	hildren	Pre- School	School	Pre- School	TOTAL
	Maintained Schools	Private Schools	Children	Children	Children	
Number of new children referred	73	3	4	13	2	95
Number of children referred by:— Family Doctors	30	1	2	5	_	38
School Medical Officers	12		2	2		16
Juvenile Court & Probation Officers	2			_	_	2
Consultant Medical (in- cluding Hospital Staff)	8	2		6	2	18
Children's Officer	8			_		8
Chief Education Officer	1	_		_	******	1
Miscellaneous	12	_			_	12
Total	73	3	4	13	2	95
Number of individual child- ren seen during year	143	8	7	35	4	197
Number of attendances made by:— Children	320	17	10	67	20	434
Parents	327	13	16	89	23	468
Total	647	30	26	156	43	902
Number of children on wait- ing list at commencement of year	15	_	2	1		18
Number of children on wait- ing list at end of year	12	_	1	2	_	15

Number of sessions conducted by Consultant Child Psychiatrist 101

Number of home visits by Psychiatric Social Worker

S	Southport	Land County	ТотаL		
School Children		Pre-		Pre-	
Maintained Schools	Private Schools	School Children	School Children	School Children	
110	3	12	_	-	125

TABLE VII

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

House, and the same of the	: } {	TOTALS		A CO. Marine Comment	7	2	17		15	45	30	3	182	301
the second of th	SCHOOL JNPLACED E YEAR	Refusal by Parents											·	
	REQUIRING SPECIAL SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION BUT UNPLACED AT THE END OF THE YEAR	Special School								9				8
A section of the section is		Day Class or School			danasama		an-cumu	***************************************		19†		Annual designation of the second seco		19
THE PERSON NAMED AND POST OFFI	TYPE OF EDUCATION PROVIDED	Schools	Residential School		2	C1	3	Control of the Contro	1	7		2	6	25
The state of the state of the state of		Special Schools	Day Class or School				10			13		1	22	46
THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF			Ordinary School		5		3	1	15	1	30		150	203
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN		No. No. on the register at drawn 31st Dec., in 1969			7	2	17	1	15	45	30	3	182	301
and providence	NUMBER ASCERTAINED				2		1	1	1	15	2	2	24	47
SAN TO SELECT THE PARTY OF THE		No. added	during the year, 1969				4	1	1	3	9	1	20	35
The state of the state of the state of		No. on the	the 1st Jan., 1969	I	6	2	14]	15	57	26	4	186	313
	CATEGORY			BLIND	PARTIALLY SIGHTED	DEAF	PARTIALLY HEARING	DELICATE	DIABETIC	EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL	EPILEPTIC	MALADJUSTED	PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED	Totals

† This figure includes children in 'Opportunity' Classes awaiting Day Special School accommodation and also children recommended for 'Opportunity' Classes who have managed to cope in small remedial classes in Secondary Schools.

TABLE VIII

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

	Kind of School			Totals		
	Local Authority Schools	Private Schools	St. Thomas More Approved School	No.	%	
Number of consent forms issued to parents	1090	183	45	1318		
Number of parental consents received	992	145	45	1182	89.7	
Number of definite refusals	75	13		88	6.7	
Number of parents who did not reply	23	25		48	3.6	
Totals	1090	183	45	1318	100	
Number of Children tested	894	139	19	1052	89.0	
Number of children with consent forms but not tested	98	6	26	130	11.0	
Totals	992	145	45	1182	100	
Number of children tested and found						
to be:— Positive reactors Negative reactors	157 691	26 112	10 6	193 809	18·3 76·9	
Number not read	46	1	3	50	4.8	
Totals	894	139	19	1052	100	
Number of negative reactors vaccinated	687	110	6	803		

TABLE IX

TUBERCULIN SKIN TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS

Number of shildren almosty tosted	the state of the s	Name of the second	rest of the Manager of St.	21
	••	• • •	• • •	
Number of 'no replies'	••	• • •	• • •	194
Number of definite refusals	••	• • •	• • •	42
Number of consents received	• • • •	• • •	• • •	1047
Total number of eligible children	• • • •	• • •	• • •	1304
Number of children tested	• • • • •	• • •	• • •	941
Number of children absent from the test	••	• • •	• • •	106
Total number of children for whom consents were	received	• • •	• • •	1047
Number of children tested and found to be:—				
(a) positive	••	• • •	• • •	32
(b) positive from previous B.C.G. vaccination	• • •	• • •	• • •	32
(c) negative	• • • •	• • •	• • •	867
(d) absent from reading	• • • • •		• • •	10
Total number of children tested	• • • • •	• • •	• • •	941
Number of children referred to the Chest Clinic .	• • • • •	• • •	• • •	32
Number of contacts found to have active disease .) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		• • •	NIL





